THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,625—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
27th April.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	-----	--
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th ,,	ARABIA	8000	-----	--
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June,	PERSIA	8000	-----	--
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th ,,	MOOLTAN	11000	-----	--
22nd ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th ,,	INDIA	8000	-----	--
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	-----	--
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
27th ,,	ARABIA	8000	-----	--

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Apr, 1912
*Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell	3rd May ,,
*Elysia	6383	J. Coverley	17th ,, ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	16th June ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R.	6th July ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th Aug. ,,
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. ,,
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. ,,
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. ,,
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. ,,
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. ,,
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st Nov. ,,

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers,	Tons,	Sailing. Date.	Time,	Route via.
‡ Lhasa	2184	Mon. 22nd April	11 a.m.	via P. D. & C. M.
* Kola	1205	Thurs. 25th April	9 a.m.	C. M.
† Dumra	1895	Friday 26th April	6 a.m.	direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. Kola, 1205 tons, on Thursday, 25th April calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 24th April, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday 16th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 4th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

22nd April, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons,	Captains,	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Armand Behic	6385	Lafont	9th May 1912.
Caledonien	4130	Melber	6th June 1912.
Sydney	4118	X	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	Pellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6365	X	29th Aug. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Agent.

Albert Building Hornby Road.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	25th Apr. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	D. Magandini	15th May 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS.

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	Belsito	16th May 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

AGENTS, in all the Principle Centres of the Bombay Presidency to represent our Marriage Branch. Liberal Commission to energetic agents. For Particulars. Please apply to

THE SECRETARY,
SRI JANAKI MARRIAGE ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
Mylapore, (Madras).

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP..........£400,000
RESERVE..........£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up.......... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund.......... ,, ,, 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits.......... ,, ,, 316,083,58

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHAPTER.

CAPITAL..........£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND..........£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S,	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Puket	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10 30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent,

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)..........Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)..........Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs.1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Descriptions transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent,

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

MALE
REQUIREMENTS
IN
JEWELLERY.

We have a range of stock in this direction which will compare favourably with the selections offered in the Show-rooms of Europe.

SIGNET RINGS:—Plain Gold or Stone Set.
SLEEVE LINKS:—Gold Platinum or Mother-of-Pearl.
WAISTCOAT BUTTONS:—For Dress or Evening Wear. Sets of 6 or 4 with Links to match or convertible from Buttons to Links.
SCARF PINS:—Jewelled, Plain Gold or Platinum.
WRIST WATCH WARE:—Timekeeping accuracy guaranteed. Designs the most recent Nickel, Silver or Gold.
ALBERTS:—Gold, or Gold and Platinum.
FOBS:—All Gold, Leather and Silk Gold Mounted.
ENGRAVING:—Crests or Monograms expeditiously engraved. Designs submitted for approval.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR

ANTIMALARIC RANA

The incomparable specific against MALARIC FEVERS Prepared by the Chemist.

FRANCISCO RANA OF BARI IN ITALY.

CITRATE, (by A. BRIOSCHI & Co., of MILANO) an effervescent drink for the hot weather. Very pleasing to the taste. Every Family House should stock the CITRATE; and to travellers by Sea or Land is beneficial. Highly recommended.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

A CUP OF DELICIOUS COCOA IN 15 SECONDS

Everybody uses cocoa, and everybody knows that cocoa in the ordinary way is not quickly prepared. But you can now prepare a cup of this excellent food-beverage in 15 seconds or less by using . . .

ELESKA

DRY MILK COCOA

In ½lb and 1lb tins

NO EXTRA SUGAR OR MILK REQUIRED. ONLY BOILING WATER.

"ELESKA" contains the cocoa together with the proper amount of sugar and milk—all ready for instant use, in powdered form. The flavor is delicious and the quality excellent. "ELESKA" wins the praises of all at first taste.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM

DHUNJIBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGHUR & Co., Princess Street.
COWASJI RUTTONJI & SON, No. 1, Inside Crawford Market, Bombay.
P. C. SHROFF & SONS, Grant Road.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

ALDRIDGE SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SIRDARS PALACE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	,,	,,	
Chester	125°	,,	,,	
Devoe's	125°	,,	,,	
Monkey	125°	,,	,,	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE	REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST	NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.	"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood. etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

DON'T PLAY WITH YOUR HEALTH.

USE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,

at the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They cures.
Price Re. 1 each,

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

Of all the dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 22 1-4 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1911, has been declared and will be paid to the Shareholders on the Register on the 18th day of April, 1912, on and after THURSDAY, the 25th day of April, 1912, at the Company's Office, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, during the office hours.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
A. G. DOVEY,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th April, 1912.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Advertisement appearing over the signature of Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, in some of the local Newspapers, advertising the sale at the instance of Messrs. A. M. JEEWANJEE and COMPANY of the S.S. "SHAH JEHAN," on the alleged account and risk of Mr. Essaji Tajbhoy and Mr. Goolamhoosein Essaji. Notice is hereby given that our client Mr. GOOLAMHOOSEIN ESSAJI has NOTHING to do with the said Vessel, nor had he contracted to purchase the same from Messrs. A. M. Jeewanjee and Company.—Dated this 20th Day of April, 1912.

BICKNELL MERWANJEE & ROMER,
Attorneys for Mr. Goolamhoosein Essaji.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Association, will be held at the office of the Association (next to the English Hotel), Bastion Road, Fort, at 6-15 P.M., on MONDAY, the 22nd April, 1912, to adopt the Committee's Report and appoint a new Committee and Sub-Committees.

All members of the Association (subscribers paying Rs. 10 or more annually), are entitled to vote at the meeting, and are invited.

ALEX. R. KING,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 15th April, 1912.

WANTED FOR THE SACHIN STATE.

A SUPERVISOR, to take charge of the Public Works Department of the State. Pay Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125 plus Rs. 20 conveyance allowance, one who has served as a Head Overseer preferred. Apply DEWAN, Sachin State with certificates.

MANIRAM AMBARAM,
Dewan, Sachin State.

Sachin, 16th April, 1912.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE

is how to keep it Thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food-tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strung up to the pitch of perfect health

PRICE—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.
VAIDYA SHASTRI.
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26, Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL,
BOMBAY.
BALLAD CONCERT.
IN AID OF
THE GIRLS FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, 23RD APRIL, at 9-30 P.M.
Programme arranged by Mrs. BEN HICK.

PART I.
1. Trio............"Andante"............Mendelssohn.
Mrs. BEN HICK, Mr. HAUSER, and Signor MORI.
2. Song..........."Star of Eve" ......Wagner.
Mr. HALLAUER.
3. 'Cello Soli .. { "Le Cygne"..........Saint Saens. / "Gavotte" ....Popper.
Signor MORI.
4. Concerto for 2 Pianos...............Greig.
1st Movement.
1st Piano: Mrs. BEN HICK.
2nd Piano: Mr. CLEMENT ROBINSON.
5. Song ...."My Dreams"........Tosti.
Mr. GUIBARA.
6. Violin Solo..."Souvenir"..........Drdla.
Mrs. PORTLOCK.

PART II.
7. Song........."Good-Bye"............Tosti.
Mr. HALLAUER.
8. Piano Solo.."Rossignol"............Liszt.
Mrs. BEN HICK.
9. Violin Solo.."Concerto"............De Beriot.
Mrs. PORTLOCK.
10. Song.........."Freedom"............Sidney Jones.
(From the Greek Slave.)
Mr. GUIBARA.
11. 'Cello Solo.."Berceuse de Jocelyn". Godard.
Signor MORI.

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Under instructions from Messrs. Gopal Brothers, Jewellers, closing their business, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd April, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) in Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Treacher and Co., and next to King and Co., (where the goods have been removed for sale), the remaining stock-in-trade of the said shop consisting of real jewellery, necklaces, rings, brooches, earrings, pendants, loose turquoises, moonstones, amethysts, old jade stone ornaments, Indian, Burma, Madras, China and Cutch Silverware, such as trays, vases, bowls, cups, powder boxes, cigarette cases, spoons, bangles, silver cups and saucers, blackwood old and new engraved and Sahranpore furniture, such as tables, trays, Indian curiosities, Madras and Lucknow embroidery works, Cashmere photo frames, set with turquoises and crystals, boxes, buckles, etc., hand painted Tibettan picture, India paintings, sandal and ebonywood engraved boxes, Japanese antimony trays, boxes, photo frames, etc., and other miscellaneous things in lots to suit purchasers.

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J. S. MODY & Co.,
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Bombay, 22nd April, 1912.

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THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd inst. at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as almiras, cupboards, sideboard, screen, suit of sofas and chairs, cots, dressing washhand and writing tables, iron safes, phonographs, chairs, etc.

1 Cottage Piano by Rose and Co., in good order.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Danmal Magniram, an insolvent.—

Parts of gold ornaments, gold beads, Vajratik, gold head ornaments, gold mohurs, silver coins, large quantity of silver ornament parts.

By order of the Post Master General, unclaimed articles from the Dead Letter Office, such as gold rings, ear-rings, nose-ring of pearls, books, wearing apparels, sample cuttings, &c.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 strong made rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand office shigram.

SALE OF HUMBER MOTOR CAR WITH NEW TYRES.

Under instructions from Mr. Pestonjee Shapoorjee Narielwala, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jamasjee and Manekjee, Engineers, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, Fort, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.)

1 Humber Motor Car, 4 cylinders, about 10-12 H. P., 4 seated with lamps and tools, in good working order, with new tyres.

The above car may be seen at the Auctioneer's Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, after 1 o'clock (S. T.)

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Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Maganlal Jamnadas Golwala, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Kalkadevi, opposite the Postla Mandir, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), large stock of Chinese and Japanese Sarees with borders and entirely embroidered, entirely embroidered jablas with border, plain and flowered saree pieces, Surat and English embroidered silk satins, tas, silk choondry, etc., also glass door shop, cub-boards, tables, show cases, iron safe, etc.

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale and the goods are on view.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 28TH APRIL.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sankli Street, Byculla next to Fire Brigade Station, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, dining table and chairs, mirror back side board and dinner waggon, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, cabinets, book case, halstand, iron bedsteads, single and double mirror door almiras, clothes press, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, lamps, table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of Mrs. H. Glover and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE ON TUESDAY, 30TH APRIL.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Thoburn House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Green's Mansons, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, elegant cabinets, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, glass door, book case, writing tables, English iron bedsteads, single and double mirror door almiras, clothes press, chest of drawers, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, wind proof lamps, pictures, fancy table ornaments, carpets, etc., the property of Mrs. E. Elliott and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1912.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

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Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
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RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

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CALCUTTA OFFICE:
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Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

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CALLED UP £400,000
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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 19.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 20.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 1-8	unchgd	
do. Rentes ...	92 3-4		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	91 3-4		1-4
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 9-16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	27 3-8	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	27 1-2	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	59 3-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·25	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20·48		1-2
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-4	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills	8th Feb.		
3 months' sight...	3 3-8		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 1-4		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 7-8		1-4
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3		1-8

Bar Gold per oz. ...77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Madras ... Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d
Bills on Bombay ... Rs. 1,50,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d
Transfers on Bombay...Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ....£ 20,000
Bar Gold to Bombay £170,000
Sovereigns to Bombay ....£ 10,000
Bar Silver to Tientsin £110,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Easier—Fair demand.
Futures ... Quiet
Manchester Holders not offering freely
Total Sales ... 9,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 „
Imports ... 57,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·62—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-2 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·34 —05	6·34 —05	6·31 —05	6·33 —05	6·31 —05
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
6·28 —04	6·25 —04	6·23 —04	6·22 —01	

New York official noon call May 11·42 ; July 11·56.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 11·86 ; July 11·95.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 31,000
„ Receipts at „ last year ... 10,330
„ Exports to Great Britain ... 3,000
„ Exports to Continent ... 34,000
„ Spot Cotton— ... 11·80—05

Futures—Month of May 11·37—08
Futures—Month of July 11·50—39
Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation and southern selling of futures in the local market.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ... 11 3-4 unchgd
Futures—Month of May ... 11·81—07
Do. do July ... 11·95—07
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

From 8th to 12th April. Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports 113,000
Do. exports to Great Britain 46,000
Do. do. to France & Continent... 79,000
Do. do. to Japan.......... 9,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports 735,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports 352,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS— Bales.

Total actual Exports.................... 7,000
do Forwarded.................... 75,000
do Imports 59,000
do Stocks.................... 1,340,000
Stock of Cotton in London.............. 2,540

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fair Red Coconada C. I. F. London ... d 5
Coconada Ginned C I F London ... d 5 1-32
G. M. Westerns C I F London ... d 5 13-32

Liverpool, April 19.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings... Strong but little doing.
Tone Cloths ... Firm but not much business.
Weft American " 54" ... 11 1-2
Weft Egyptian " 80" ... 17
Tone—Yarn—Market Firm
Weft Egyptian " 32" ... 11 1-2
Twist " 32" W T C... 10
Twist " 32" B ... 10 1-2
Cloth G 20 36 inch ... 12 9
Twist " 36" W T C... 10 1-4
Twist " 36" B ... 10 3-4
Twist " 42" ... 11 3-4
Twist American " 60" ... 15 1-8
Twist Egyptian " 60" ... 16 3-8
Twist Egyptian " 80" ... 20 3-4
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 11 1-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool...6 5-32
Buyers or Sellers ... ... Sellers.
Months ... ... April-May.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports —
Wheat White Karachi ...39 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ...June-July
Do. Name of Ports— ...London—Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... Nominal.
Do Months— ... ...
Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... — 38 1-2—1-2
Do. Month—April—Done—Steady.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 39 5-8
Do. Months— ...April—Done,

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...51 1-4—1-4
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ......
Brown Cawnpore ... 47 1-4 —1-2
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 66 1-2—1-4
Do. Month—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta... ... 62 7 1-2+1 1-2d.
Do Months ... April-June.
Do Name of Port—London—Sellers—Steady.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 59+1-4.
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Value.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—

£7-1-6+0-0-3—Apr.-May.—Hull—Buyers—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... — 14 5-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ... 4 10 1-2 unchgd
Apr.-May.—Sellers—Steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ... £ 81 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 78 1-4 unchgd
Tin Plates I. C.Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool 13 10 1-2
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp.................... 5 10 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool 12 0 0
Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India... 6 5 0

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...9—Business done

ARRIVALS—

" Scharzfels" "Redbridge."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 18 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm but little doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... 17 1 1-2—Sellers.
Do Months of Shipments...May—Slow demand.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 14 + 2 1-4d.
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers.
Tone—Firm, Active at further advance.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ...19 3 unchgd
Months of Shipments ...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Firm but without activity.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 16 unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... April, Value
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Unchgd. Business very limited.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [20TH APRIL 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
19 Bars Silver ..	Rs. 37,500	London	Eastern Bank
37 Bars Silver..	75,000	do	International Bank
336 Bars Silver.	5,60,000	do	Chartered Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 18th April, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway	56	66,559
B B and C I Railway ...	40	48,260

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. and 1s. 4 1-16 Demand, but 1-32 better, was available in both positions. 3 months' Sight Credits were generally quoted 1-4 9-32 but bills were scarce. Far eastern rates keep steady.

We quote :—
T. T. on London ...1s. 4 1-32 to 1-16d.
Demand Draft ...1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 7-32d. June.
Do. do France ...171 1-4
Do. do Marks ...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...144 1-4
Shanghai „ ...196 1-2
Japan „ ...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 96 3-4 for Cash and 96 11-16 for the Settlement, and there has been little change during the day, closing rates being as under. Only a small business has been done.

We quote :—
Cash ... ...Rs. 96 11 0 to 96 12 0
Settlement ... „ 96 11 0

BULLION:—

Bar Silver in London yesterday closed 1-16 higher both for ready and forward at 27 3-8 and 27 1-2 respectively. New York was 1-8 up at 59 3-8. The local market is rather easier and closing rates are as under. Bar gold is steady,

We quote :—
English Bar Gold ... ... Rs 23 15 0
Australian „ ... ... „ 23 15 0
Sovereigns „ ... ... „ 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ... „ 70 0 0
„ 1st Settlement ... „ 69 12 0
„ 2nd Settlement ... „ 69 14 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

A small decline is advised in the home markets, but private telegrams regarding the weather in America are still conflicting though for the most part, more favourable. The local market opened quiet with good Broach March 1913 quoted Rs. 306-7, and fully good Bengal January 1913 Rs 252. For forward delivery there has been little doing and prices close almost unchanged.

The demand for ready cotton has been moderate and prices keep fairly steady particularly for the best lots. Both mills and shippers have been buyers.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach ... ... Rs. 284-5 May.
Fine M.G. Wardha Hinganghat „ 288 „
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... ... „ 286 „
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon ... „ 281 „
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... „ 278 „
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... „ 269 „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... „ 262 „
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ... „ 266-7 „
Good H. G. Westerns — „ 279 „
Good M. G. Westerns ... „ 286 „
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar „ 300 „

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ... ... „ 306-7 Mar. 1913.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ... „ 252 Jan. „

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet—Steady.
Estimated Sales 5,000 bales
Total Imports 4,000 „

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·32 —02	6·32 —02	6·32 —02
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·31 —02	6·29 —02	6·26 —02
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·23 —02	6·21 —02	6·20 —02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is quiet with little doing.
We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 11 1 6 B.T.
April.-May ... „ 11 10 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet but steady.
We Quote :—
Brown Delhi A.-M. ... Rs. 8 3 9 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore ... „ 8 10 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Firm.
We quote :—
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 59 0 0
Mughi ... „ 56 0 0
Black Kutni ... „ 49 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... „ 60 8 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Easier. We quote :—
Apl.-May ... ... „ 11 12 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steadier. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 35 8 0
Forward ... „ 7 4 0 B.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready. ... ...Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS —

Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Bold... ... ... Rs. 45 0 0
Small ... ... Rs. 43 8 0

WHEAT :—

The market is firm.
We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 8 0 B.T.
„ Delhi A.-M. ... „ 5 9 0 B. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay 1,787 1-2
Bank of India 64 1-2
Eastern Bank 80
Indian Specie 52

MILLS.

David ... ... — 438 3-4
Kohinoor 782 1-2
Manockji Petit 2,552 1-2
New Great Eastern 210
Standard 1,310

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ... 154
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference... 180
Bombay S N Co Ord. 277 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill 1,385
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ... 16 1-4
Tata Hydro E P S Co Ld Ord. 640

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley... 520

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ... ... 14,577 bales
Wheat ... ... 16,586 cwts.
Linseed ... ... 34,131 „
Rapeseed ... ... 10,469 „
Gingellyseed ... ... 1,128 „
Poppyseed ... ... 8,641 „
Groundnuts... ... ... Nil
Castorseed ... ... 5,088 „
Rice ... ... 2,961 „
Myrabollams ... ... 3,466 „
Cottonseed ... ... 6,426 „
Mowraseed ... ... Nil
Gram ... ... 2,680 „
Joowar ... ... 5,865 „
Maize ... ... 212 „

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, APRIL 20.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 21.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 1-8	unchgd	
3 do. Rentes ...	91 3-4	unchgd	
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	92 3-4	unchgd	
do. Govt. securities...	64 5-8	1-16	
Bar Silver in London ...	27 5-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	27 1-2	unchgd	
do. in New York ...	58 3-8	unchgd	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·25	unchgd	
do. at Berlin...	20·48 1-2	1-2	
do. at New York...	4·87		
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 1-2	since	
do. Short London	8th Feb.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	3 3-8	unchgd	
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 1-4	unchgd	
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-4		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8	unchgd	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2 3-4		1-4
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	2 7-8		1-8

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32.

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Easier. Moderate business.
Futures ... Steady.
Total Sales ... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 „
Imports ... 4,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·57—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 1-2 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

April-May	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·33 —01	6·32 —01	6·33 —01	6·33 unchgd	6·30 —01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
6·27 —01	6·24 —01	6·23 —01	6·22 —01	

NEW YORK— Bales.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports ... 26,000
Day's Receipts at U.S. last year ... .
Exports to Great Britain ... 14,000
Exports to Continent ... 15,000
Spot Cotton— 11·95+15

Futures—Month of May. 11·55+18
Futures—Month of July 11·67+17
Advanced on firm southern market and improves demand and on unfavourable weather reports.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 11 7-8 + 1-8
Futures month of May. ... 11·96 + 11
Futures month of July ... 12·07 + 13
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT. Bales.

Total in Sight 14,490,000
Egyptian Visible Supply 300,000
East Indian do 117,000
American do 3,975,000
Other do 74,000
Total Sales 61,000
East Indian sales 500
Total Speculation 4,000
Do. Exportation 1,000
East Indian Export ... ... Nil
Do. Indian Stock 4,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer 1,000
Do. Actual Exports ... ... Nil
Do. Week's Imports 1,000
Do. Speculation ... ... Nil
Americans Afloat 260,000
East Indian 7,000
Total afloat 289,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar. ......
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 39 3-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... Nominal.
Do. Month—May.-June.—London.
Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ... 38 3-4
Do. Months—April—Sellers—Firmer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ...39 3-4—April—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 50 1-2
Do. Months— ... Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Brown Cawnpore ... 46 3-4
Do. Months—May.-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 66 1-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 58 3-4
Do. Months—Apr.-May—Antwerp.
Do. Name of Ports—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 7-1-6
Apr.-May—Hull—Value—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 5-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 4 10 Apr.-May—Sellers—Quiet.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ...17 10 1-2—Sellers,
Do. Months of Shipment ...May-Aug.
Tone—Quiet.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 17 1 1-2
Do. Months of Shipments...May—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 13 8 1-2 Sellers.
Months of Shipments ... May.
Tone—Flat owing to realization.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 19 1 1-2
Months of Shipments ...Apr.Aug—Sellers.
Tone—Easier, very little doing.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...16—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Apr.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Quiet unchanged.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., on Saturday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total..........................	29	27
Same date last year......	56	50
Total mortality for to-day from all causes		152
Same date last year..........		134

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
1,070	734	85

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 3½ per lb.
Shoulder As. 3½ per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 10 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.

MUTTON 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 3 per lb.
Leg As. 3 per lb.
Shoulder As. 2½ per lb.
Liver As. 2½ each.
Kidney As. 9 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 10 per doz.

VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 3½ per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.

BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1½ per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 3½ per lb.
Round As. 2 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Rs. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Tongue As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 2½ to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 2 each.

FISH.
Pomfret from As. 4 to Re. 1 per pair.
Pomfret (black) Rs. 2.
Gholl from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4½ each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1½ each.
Salmon (large) Rs. 4 each.
Salmon (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 2 each
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 4 per doz.
Oysters from As. 3 to As. 6 per doz.
Mullet (large) nil.
Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 2½ per doz.
Lobsters from As. 3 to As. 4.
Crabs nil.

POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 12 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 5 to As. 7 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1½ each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 4 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbitts 10 to Rs. 1½ each.

FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 6 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 6 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 2 to As. 2½ per doz.
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.
Australian Grapes Rs. 1½ per seer
Grapes of Nasik from As. 8 to As. 12 per seer
Peaches nil.
Mangoes (Common) nil.
do. (Salem) nil.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 4 to Rs. 12 per doz.
do. (Payree from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per doz.

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflower from As. 4 to As. 10 each.
Green Peas from As. 2 to As. 2½ per seer.
Cabbage from As. 3 to As. 6 each.
Tomatoes from As. 1 to As. 1½ per seer.
Turnips (middle) from pies 9 to As. 1 per seer.
Bringal As. 1 per seer.
Cucumber from As. 1 to As. 1½ per seer.
Potatoes from Pies 6 to As. 1 per seer.
Lettuces from Pies 6 to Ps. 9 each.
French Beans from As. 2 per seer.
Beetroot from As. 1 to As. 2 each.
Knolkhol from As. 1 to As. 1½ each.
Onions Pies 3 per seer.
Carrots from Pies 6 to Pies 9 per seer.
Sweet Potatoes Pies 9 per seer.
Doubles Beans nil.
Pumpkins (White) from As. 4 to As. 6 each.
Pumpkins (Red) Pies 6 per seer.
Celery from As. 1½ to As. 3 each.
Yames (White) As. 1 per seer.
Yames (Red) As. 1 per seer.
Sugar from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.
Sago As. 2 per seer.
Ghee from As. 7 to As. 9 per seer.
Butter from As. 12 to Rs. 1½ per lb.
Eggs Pies 6 each.
Coffee (French) from As. 12 to As. 14 per tin.
Dall (Toor) from As. 1½ to As. 2 per seer.

THE LATE MR. P. KERSHAP.

Death in Bombay of an Ex-Civilian,

THE death has occurred in Bombay of Mr. P. Kershap, late of the Indian Civil Service. The deceased had been ailing for some time past and died on Saturday. Mr. Pheroze Kershap was assigned to the Southern Presidency after passing the I. C. S. examination. It will be remembered that he was charged with cowardice in connection with the Pillay riots at Tinnevelly about four years ago, and was degraded in rank as were some native police. He went to England and saw the Secretary of State for India, but failed to secure a reconsideration of his case. He then resigned the Civil Service and made a short visit to Persia. He was well-versed in the history of ancient Persia and the visit was undertaken chiefly with the object of seeing the country, and the places rendered famous in the history thereof.

The story of the Pillay riots at Tinnevelly is past history now, but it caused a great sensation at the time. The deceased was then Assistant Magistrate at Tinnevelly, and it was alleged against him that while the riots were occurring he, instead of doing his best to quell them, sought safety with some native police. This was a grave charge to be made against a member of the Service to which the deceased belonged, and the Government of Madras thought fit, as stated above, to degrade him in rank.

The deceased gentleman came of a notable Parsi family from Naosari. His father, Mr. R.K. Dadachanji, held more than once the post of the Dewan of Baroda and retired only a short time ago, and other members of his family also hold posts in that state. The deceased was about forty years old at the time of his death.

AHMEDABAD FAMINE FUND.

Subscriptions Paid up to the 15th Instant.

Previously acknowledged Rs. 34,502-3-8 ; Mr. Abdul Hussein Tayabali Rangvala, Ahmedabad, Rs. 151 ; Sheth Manilal Ranchhodasvala, Rs. 101 ; Mr. Chotalal Jamnadas, Rs. 51 ; "Nothing but Duty" through Dr. Miss Dhanbai Wadia, Bombay, Rs. 100; Rev. Mr. G. P. Taylor, Ahmedabad, Rs. 50; Mr L. M. Wadia, Bar.-at-Law, Rs. 100 ; Mr. P. L. Vasvani, Hyderabad (Sindh), Rs. 26 ; Bai Jarbanu Hormasji Bhamgara, Deolaly, Rs. 5 ; Mr. Cavasji Dosabhai Davar, Ahmedabad, Rs. 5 ; H. M. Vernacular School, Kandkote Sakker-Sindh, Rs. 5 ; "From B." Rs. 100; Mr. R. B. Himatlal Dhirajram, Ahmedabad, Rs. 50 ; Mr. Mahasukram Narsidas, Rs. 30; "A Zarthosti Banu, Dhar, Rs. 20; Collection of the Kapad Bazaar Punch outside Panch Kuva, Ahmedabad, Rs. 25; "Friends' Bombay through Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Solicitor, Bombay, Rs. 335; Collection in the Court of the Honorary Magistrate through Mr. Jivanlal P. Lakhia, Ahmed. Rs. 11 ; Staff of the Range Forest Officer, Dang Forest, N. Division, Rs. 45 ; Total Rs. 35,712-3-8.

H. M. S. "ATTACK," one of the special destroyers with super-heaters, built for the British Admiralty by Messrs. Yarrow, of Glasgow, had a very successful official full-speed trial on Saturday, March 30th, on the Skelmorlie deep water measured mile at the mouth of the Clyde, attaining a mean speed during a continuous run of eight hours of 30·6 knots, thus exceeding the contract speed of 28 knots by 2·6 knots. The vessel is 240 feet long by 25 feet 7 inches beam, propelled by Brown-Curtis turbines driving twin screws, steam being supplied by three Yarrow water-tube boilers fitted with the firm's most recent superheating and feed heating devices.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DADACHANJI—April 20, at his residence at Camballa Hill, Bombay, Phiroze Kersasp, (P. Kersasp) retired I. C. S. after a very short illness, Deeply mourned by his bereaved family and numerous friends. Aged 42 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MOSS—O'CALLAGHAN—March 31 At St. Martin's Church, Jhansi, Lieut. Moss, 30th Punjabis, to Ethel G. O'Callaghan, widow of the late Capt. F. R. P O'Callaghan, R. E. and daughter of the late Francis H. Hebbert, I. C. S.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay European Relief Association, Annual General Meeting, Bastion Road, 6-15 p.m.
Bombay Municipal Corporation.
Bombay Teachers' Association, adjourned meeting, Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy House.
The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Royal Opera House, Pekin Mysteries.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "A man must stand erect, not be kept erect by others."—Marcus Antoninus.

M. N. PETIT DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in the M. N. Petit Charitable Dispensary during the last month was 2,288, the daily average being 73. The total number of new patients was 367.

TAXI-CAB FATALITY.

Coroner's Inquest on the Body.

MR. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, has concluded the inquest touching the death of one Bapoo Rama, a goldsmith, aged 55. It appeared from the evidence that on the night of the 12th instant the deceased was knocked down near the corner of Chunam Kiln Road and Grant Road by a taxi-cab driven by one Sheikh Ismail Mahomed. The deceased was seriously injured and removed to hospital where he died two days after.

The evidence of the police sepoy on duty and others was to the effect that the motor-car was going along the Chunam Kiln Road. The car which was on the wrong side of the road was coming along quickly and no horn was blown. The deceased who was two paces from the foot-path, received a blow from the left-hand mud-guard of the car and was thrown down. The car was going towards Byculla while the deceased was going in the opposite direction towards Girgaum. The driver turned the car to the right after the accident and stopped it against the foot-path. There was not much traffic on the road at the time of the accident.

Mr. R. V. Gove deposed that he took the taxi-cab in question near the Bandstand and asked the driver to take him to his bungalow at Byculla. There was another person with him in the taxi. On approaching Grant Road he saw an elderly native crossing the road from the bridge side to where the tram cars were. The driver of the car also saw the deceased and sounded his horn. The deceased appeared to take no notice of this and on getting near to him witness himself called out. The deceased this time appeared to be confused and the car knocked him down. The driver was engaged to take witness through Grant Road to Gilder Street. He was on the wrong side of the road and came across the Chunam Kiln Road.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict that the death of the deceased was due to concussion of the brain caused by his being accidentally knocked down by the taxi-cab.

SEIZURE OF COCAINE.

Mahomedan in Possession of 24,600 Grains.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D. charged Gulam Hussein, a Mahomedan, with being in possession of 24,600 grains of cocaine.

It appeared that on Friday night, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. S. D. Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise, Mr. Jones, Police Inspector, and several other excise inspectors raided a house at Kovitlane, Memonwada, where, it was said, the cocaine dealers in order to evade the law kept their stock, the place being an out-of-the-way one. The police forced open the door of the house and found the accused in the act of tying up packets of cocaine. As soon as the door was forced open, the accused tried to destroy the cocaine by throwing water over it and also by breaking an earthen water chatty in which the cocaine was mixed. On the room being searched four tins, six large packets, one bottle and thirty bundles containing cocaine were found.

The accused pleaded guilty and His Worship, in passing the maximum penalty, namely, a fine of Rs. 200 or in the alternative simple imprisonment for six months, said it was very unfortunate that the law provided such a lenient sentence, having regard to the fact that the cocaine found was in a large quantity and presumably intended for sale.

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be obliged by your stating in your paper that Allibhoy Noorbhoy, concerned in the railway stores theft case, has no connection with my firm. Yours etc.,

ABDULHUSAIN ALLIBHOY NOORBHOY.

A BIG law suit valued at several lakhs of rupees has been filed at Cuttack by Tansook Roy Siraogi, a Marwari merchant, against the Raja of Kaptipoda in respect of a lease of his zemindari in Orissa. The case is fixed for hearing to-day.

LAST Sunday, writes our London correspondent on April 5, "I went to hear the High Priestess of a new American religion which is being vigorously expounded to more or less fashionable audiences in the West End by its eloquent and clever founder. The Christian Scientists who have made such great strides in this country, and the Theosophists, of whom we do not hear very much except when Mrs. Annie Besant is here, must look to their laurels. One of the things the fascinating hierophantess told us was that we are each individually responsible for anything and everything that happens to us under the sun. After the discourse questions were invited. One meek-looking lady responded by asking whether she was to understand that it is possible for everyone to prevent himself or herself from, say, being knocked down by a motor-car or killed in a railway smash. The reply was prompt, laconic, and emphatic—"Yes." This is a doctrine that will doubtless commend itself to owners of automobiles and to railway companies, who, under laws approved by an uninstructed public opinion in the present undeveloped condition of mankind, may be called upon to pay damages for injuries receiv by for creatures who have not attained the "psychic level of consciousness."

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

COTTON MILLS' CLAIM.

The Full Text of the Judgment.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

The following is the continuation of the judgment delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman in the suit of the Bombay Cotton Mills against Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal to recover Rs. 50,000 with interests and costs :—

Is this then a transaction which can fairly be called a fraud entirely the Plaintiff to Company to Company to recover the money ? As soon as it is stripped off all the coverings of book entries and plausible explanations, it really amounts to this and no more. Dwarkadas Dharamsey got Rs. 50,000 the benefit of which such as it was, was enjoyed by the Tricumdas Mills. The Bombay Cotton paid back the Rs. 50,000 to the Defendant and obtained no benefit whatever. That this was a fraud upon the Bombay Cotton Company. There cannot be the least doubt. It is not pretended now that the Bombay Cotton Company accepted any cash consideration for the cash receipt of the 14th of April. But it is said that was no fault of the Defendant, and if any fraud was practised, it was practised upon the Company by its own Agent Dwarkadas Dharamsey. It is quite true that in acting as he did, I do not think that Jayanarayen Hindumal Dani was really conscious of conniving at any fraud or of doing anything contrary to his ordinary standards of commercial morality. I believe him when he says in his written statement that he had no intention of doing anything wrong and as far he can see he has done nothing wrong, and nevertheless if by accepting this cash receipt without paying cash for it he has enabled his master to obtain moneys from the Plaintiff Company really as a free gift, it does appear to me to be a very distinct fraud perpetuated on the company. It is quite true that the inventor and archperpetrator and the only person benefited by the fraud was Dwarkadas Dharamsey and if I had found as a fact that the representation alleged by Vallubh was really made by Dwarkadas I should then have had to consider very carefully indeed the effect of that by way of estopped as between the Plaintiff Company and the present defendant. I do not even then think that the bar of estopped bought to be set up by Mr. Setalwad on the authority of such cases as Gorden vs. James 30 Ch. Division 249, and London Freehold and Lease Hold Property Company v-s Baron Sheffield (1897) 2 Ch. 608, would avail the Defendant. But I do not admit that it would be a question deserving very careful and earnest attention. Even if such representation as is implied in the signing of a cash receipt put up forward and retired upon by the Defendant as an estoppedl apart from the oral representation leading up to it then there is this answer on the face of it that there should have be no misrepresentation so far as Dani was concerned, because a cash receipt, if it is a representation of anything, is a representation that cash has been received whereas Dani frankly admits that he knows perfectly well that cash had not been received. So that to make it a real difficulty upon that ground, it would be necessary and indeed Mr. Setalwad has frankly admitted that it would be necessary to prove oral representation. That I have held not (to be) proved. I have held on the contrary that no such oral representation was made. Still there would be a further answer. It was not available for the defendants in the class of cases of which I have given two examples. It is not pretended that Purshotam's liability here has been extinguished or that false representation was made to and believed by Dani and acted upon by him and that action has really put the Defendant in any worse positin than he would have occupied, had any such representation been made. He can still sue Purshotam, and if he can make good his claim, can still recover his money, but I can find no ground upon which either in law or inequity he ought to be allowed to retain the money of the Plaintiff Company.

Part of the Defendant's argument was that cash receipt given by the Plaintiff Company's agent was a complete and sufficient acknowledgment and representation in itself, so as to substitute effectually the Plaintiff Company for Purshotam as the Defendant's debtor. And reference was made to Sec. 62 of the Contract Act. There has run through the whole case during the trial a suggestion, if not express assertion, that the contract of the 15th February, into which the agents of the Defendant and the Plaintiff Company were competent to enter. But I do not think that that can be maintained. If there were a representation such as is alleged by the Defendant on the strength of the testimony of Dani and Vallubh it might afford grounds for arguments drawn from the cases I have mentioned. Still, as I have said, I think this case would be easily distinguishable on its facts from them. But if there was no representation at all, if it was Dani's understanding as well as Dwarkadas Dharamsey's intention merely to give Havala of the Plaintiff Company in lieu of Purshotam's receipt, then I think defendant's arguments stretch too far. Looking at clause J of the Memorandum of Association and Article 116-a of the Articles of Association, as amended by the resolution of the August 1905 (vide exhibit 16), I do not think it can be seriously argued that the agents had power to saddle the Plaintiff Company with a mere Havala liability of that kind. They seem to be empowered to pay and receive money on behalf of the company, to borrow and so forth, and clause J of the memorandum is comprehensively worded including among the objects of the company, borrowing moneys on current account, etc., And then again the agents are empowered in general terms to carry on all the business of the company, such a Havala, however, as Dwarkadas entered into on behalf of the company, according to the evidence of Deoji, which, I believe, is a very different contract from borrowing moneys on current account or indeed from borrowing at all. If this is the true account of what happened then there was novation of the original contract, making the Plaintiff Company debtors at a different rate, in place of the original debtor Purshotam. Since admitedly the Plaintiff Company received no cash, and since I hold it proved beyond all reasonable doubt that the first loan was a private loan in fact to Dwarkadas Dharamsey and that the money was applied to his own uses, it follows that by the second contract of April 14th Dwarkadas Dharamsey simply made the Plaintiff Company liable for money he ought to have paid himself. That would, in my opinion, be going for beyond the contemplation of any part of the Memorandum of Association or the Articles of Association ; and when referred to Section 62 of the Contract Act, if really such a contract, then it is one to make which neither Dwarkadas nor Purshotam had any authority or power.

I, therefore, think that the Plaintiff's suit must succeed and the claim be decreed with costs against the defendant. I find on the issues as follows :—

(1) Yes. The fraud was devised by Dwarkadas and consented to by Dani (2) (Yes. (3) Yes.; (4) Yes. (5) No; (6) No ; and (7) Decree for the Plaintiffs for Rs. 50, 724-15-10 with interest from 21st April 1909.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING,

Bombay, 22nd April,

125. Arms, return of—Members in possession of Arms and Accoutrements are requested to return them to Headquarters at an early date.

128. Prize Distribution—The Annual Prize Distribution and dance will be held in Town Hall on Wednesday, 24th April 1912, at 9-30 p. m.

Admission by Ticket only.

Members of Corps are entitled to free tickets of admission for two ladies and one gentleman.

Extra tickets for a gentleman or lady Rs. 2 each. Tickets can be obtained from Headquarters.

Members are requested to take their tickets before 12 noon on the 24th April.

All members should wear Uniform.—Mess Dress or Khaki and Forage Caps.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 22nd April.

286. Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Headquarters immediately.

287. Meeting—The Annual Committee meeting of the B. V. R. Rifle Club will take place at Headquarters at 7 p.m. on the 24th instant.

All members are requested to attend.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

Stop That Pain!

Accidents will happen. Disease and various ailments sometimes come in spite of all precautions. But why endure the aches and pains when LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM well rubbed in will instantly bring relief ?

It is unquestionably the most remarkable pain cure in the world. For back-ache, head-ache, lumbago, rheumatism, pains in the chest, arms, legs, feet—for accidental sprains and bruises—it has no equal.

Little's Oriental Balm is the "friend in need" and the "first aid to the injured" in homes, shops and factories, on farms, in mines—wherever people have aches and pains—all over the world.

Stop that pain ! Little's Oriental Balm will do it quickly, easily, pleasantly, surely.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

BALD-HEADED MEN.

Ignorance of the Hair Causes Much Baldness Among Men.

Early piety doesn't cause baldness, neither does any kind of piety. Some bald-headed men console themselves with the idea that baldness is caused by a superabundance of gray brain matter and would have the world believe that a bald head is a sign of great intellect.

Such, however, is not the case. Ninety-nine times in one hundred, baldness is caused by dandruff germs which dig down deep into the roots of the hair, destroy its vitality and cause it to fall out.

All this may come gradually and take time, but as an up-to-date humorist would say "what's time to a dandruff germ."

If you have dandruff, the little invisible, persistent devils called dandruff germs are at work. Destroy them at once, or sooner or later they will cause your hair to fall out and you will be compelled to take your place in the bald-headed class.

In France baldheads are few because men understand how to care for the hair. Kaminia Oil is a hair grower and invigorator that is guaranteed by the manufacturers to grow hair if the hair root is not already destroyed to eradicate dandruff, stop itching scalp and falling hair, or money back.

Sold at Re. 1-0-0 per bottle. Of all druggists and perfumers or from the manufacturers.

KAMINIA PERFUMERY CO., BOMBAY.
PROPRIETORS:
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY.

MAKE YOUR OWN CIGARETTES
WITH
AG
Cigarette Paper.
THEY ARE TWICE AS GOOD.
LARGEST SALE IN GT BRITAIN.
ASK YOUR TOBACCONIST FOR AG TO-DAY.

THE BEST
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA-PEST, HUNGARY.

VIYELLA
FLANNEL
THE BEST WEAR
for India.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda

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Has TWENTY-ONE YEARS' experience in SIGHT TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.

WE HOLD

Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V. O., Lt.-Col. Foreman, R. A. M. C., P. M. O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M. D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, 2,286 tons, Captain Openshaw, arrived in Bombay Harbour on Saturday from Glasgow with a general cargo.

The steamer Castalia, 4,081 tons, Captain G. Mitchell, arrived in Bombay Harbour on Saturday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain White, arrived in Harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mantua, 5,905 tons, Captain F. W. Vibert, C. B., R. N. R. sailed on Saturday for London, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Arab steamers Cos. steamer Faris, 737 tons, Captain H. W. Thomson, sailed on Saturday for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Farquhar, 3,756 tons Captain J. L. Wadge, sailed yesterday for Mandapam in ballast.

The steamer Arstertum, 3,152 tons, Captain F. Goosmann, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta &c., with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Turkistan, 2,869 tons, Captain C. Bliault, sailed on Saturday for Hull, with a general cargo.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, 3,773 tons, Captain Thos. Field, sailed on Sunday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Karema, 3,362 tons, Captain J. B. Beare, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Angus, 2,319 tons, Captain J. B. Daker, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

The B. I. S. and Cos. steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, 2,286 tons, Captain L. G. Openshow, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool, with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Vines	R I M
R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr Finnis	R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 20.

Daylight ship	3599	Anderson			Standard Oil Co
Goddington Court	2495	Gleghorn			W & A G & Co
Harpenden	2302	Cromack			W and A G and Co
Islami	2545	Goode	N F	N F	Bo & P S N Co
Koala	360	McLarin		11-3	K N & Co
Kirkfield	3060	Dermody			T M & Co
Madura	1273	Logan			M M & Co
Pentakota	2209	Stewart			M M & Co
Bahmani	1872	Green			Bo & P S N Co
Shah Jehan	2685	McBean			Shah S N Co
Saifi	565	Morin			Arab S N Co
Tynesider	787	Thomson			Arab Steamers Co
Umsinga	1895	Tollemache			W & A G & Co
Wotan	2403	Lorenzen			W & A G & Co
Wearbeck	2446	Sholton			T M & Co
Zambesi	2415	Ferguson			T M & Co
Virawa	2176	Zipper	Calcutta	20-4	M M & Co
Barola	2867	Butter			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 20.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Querimba	4037	Smith	Karachi	22-4.12M	M & Co
B Toronto	3894	Pickering	Hull		J Finlay & Co
F Mars	2236	Goodwin	Antwerp		K Nixon & Co
G Gerd	751	Andreason			F F C & Co
H Hoseinee	993	Richardson			Bo & P S N Co
K Capri	2680	Figari	Genoa	25-4	R Line
L Linga	957	Rothwell	Karachi		M M & Co
M Majidi	1857	Watson	Genoa	22-4	Bo & P S N Co
N Dalemoor	2572	Bruha	Dunkirk	27-4	W & A G & Co
O Markgraf	2325	Fantzen	Zanzibar		A S & Co
P Reichsfels	2906	Kleppenburg	Calcutta	23-4	W & A G & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 Dorrington Court	2863	Wilson			W & A G & Co
2 Scindia	3253	Kelso	L'pool	25-4	W & A G & Co
3 Haddon Hall	2677	Parry	L'pool	26-4	K N & Co
7 Semiramis	2432	Bilaffer	Trieste		A L S N Co
9 Wildenfels	3535	Weitsmann	Hamburg	28-4	W & A G & Co
10&11 Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	24-4	P & O Co
12 & 13 Egypt	4179	Summers	London		P & O Co
12&13 Egypt	4207	Summers	London	4-5	P & O Co
16 Umsinga	1869	Tallemache	Amsterdam	26-4	W & A G & Co
B I Dock.					
Landaura	2157	Woodget			M M & Co
M W D D					
Ismaila	3381	Rose	Rangoon	19-4	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
20	Clan Gordon	Openshow	Glasgow, Mar 12
	Castalia	Mitchell	Liverpool, Mar 29
	Nurani	White	Calcutta, Mar 22
	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, Apl 18

DEPARTURES.

Apr.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
20	Pundva	Downing	Zanzibar, &c
	Gerd	Andreason	Bangkok
	Sydney	Garry	Noumea
	Angus	Daker	Calcutta
	Karema	Beare	Calcutta
	Faris	Thomson	Busreh
	Mantua	Vibert	London
	Turkistan	Bliault	Hull
21	Arstertum	Goosmann	Calcutta
	Merton Hall	Field	Karachi
	Clan Farquhar	Wadge	Mandapam

The steamer Egypt began to load on Saturday for London, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N O Coy s s "Chupra" left Portsaid on the afternoon of the 19th instant. The same Coy's s s "Chanda" arrived at Antwerp on the evening of the 19th instant. The same Coy's s s "Chyebassa" arrived at suez on the evening of the 19th instant. The same Coy s s s "Chupra" left suez on the morning of the 20th instant. The same Coy's s s "Jelunga" passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 20th instant.

The clan line's s "Clan Forbes arrived in London on the morning on the 19th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—50 bales wool, K Khairaj; 31 bales wool, P Moorlidhar; 48 tons oil cakes, A Moritz and Co; 48 bales wool E Shiwji, 71 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 1,195 cwts maize, B S Lloyd and Co.

Haddon Hall s—4,312 cwts myrabollams, L Pragji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Dorrington Court s—495 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 125 bales hemp, E Oomersey 1,000 cwts linseed, 173 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co; 111 bales hemp, P Muthuradas and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Semiramis s—300 bales cotton, The Bombay Coy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—280 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 330 bales cotton, the Bombay Co. Ld.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s.—1 bundle carpet, R. Ramji and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s.—30 cwts condiments, M. Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Umsinga s.—16,000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mars s.—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.; 6,400 lbs, Bengal Stone, J. M. Salemahomed.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—125 cwts gum olibanum, Moosabhoy Jofferbhoy; 27 cwts raisins, J Cassum; 65 cwts angoor (dry,) D Passoo and Co; 77 cwts shark fins and fishmaws, A. Hoosain and Co; 75 cwts sharkfins, A Chagla; 15 cwts kadoo, 18 cwts aloes, M Soonderji; 180 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 31 cwts dry fruit V Velji and Co; 350 cwts dry fruit, 9 cwts horns, S Vazir.

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The Bombay Gazette.
Monday, 22nd April, 1912.

THE MODERN EXPLORER.

The mail papers bring very long telegraphic accounts of the first stages of Captain Scott's march towards the South Pole, but we gather that these narratives have left England almost unmoved. The fact is that public interest in Polar exploration received a mortal blow when Dr. Cook deceived all the journalists of Europe, including the confiding Mr. Stead. When Admiral Peary came back from the unknown, and claimed that he really had reached the North Pole, the suspicious readers of the daily papers were more than a little incredulous. Why did he take no white man with him? How was it that he made such singularly rapid progress on the journey back? Whence comes it that some members of the United States Congress still decline to recognise his claims? These and similar questions were repeatedly asked, and asked in vain. For ourselves, we are quite prepared to accept Admiral Peary's contention that he reached the North Pole. Our point is that his achievement fell rather flat. The race for the South Pole has fallen even flatter, although the English press has tried hard to flog up the waning interest in the question. No one doubts that Captain Amundsen reached the South Pole, but the public do not care very much whether he did or did not. There is an uncomfortable feeling that he stole a march on his rivals, and that he ought to have announced his intentions before he left Europe. The case of Captain Scott is very hard. While Amundsen had extraordinary luck on his march, Scott seems to have encountered repeated difficulties. He lost several ponies, and nearly lost some of his party, through the break up of a floe; and on the way to the Pole he had to wade through melted snow during a quite unnatural thaw. His worst piece of ill-fortune is, however, that Amundsen reached the goal before him. The world has been interested in the supposed race, rather than in the scientific results. Some one else got to the Pole before Captain Scott and therefore in the popular view, he has been beaten. His pluck and modesty are admired, but interest declines.

We do not think explorers can complain if nowadays attention is concentrated upon the sensational side of their journeys rather than upon their solid contributions to the sum of human knowledge. The whole atmosphere of exploration, and Polar exploration in particular, has been invested with an unhealthy excitement. Rival newspapers outbid each other for exclusive information about the explorer's achievements. His assistants are sworn to silence, he himself is made to live in a constant blaze of limelight. No popular actress is so much advertised as an eminent explorer. When he is within reach he is incessantly "interviewed," when he is lost from view the public are regaled with pictures of his sorrowing wife, or his unconscious children, or his anxious mother, or his maiden aunts. For these tendencies the explorer is not wholly to blame. Expeditions cost far more than they did when Marco Polo set out for Cathay with little in his pocket. Large funds have to be provided somehow, and journalistic exploitation is one way of procuring the necessary money. The result has been that of late years the desire for personal profit has in many expedition been far more visible than scientific zeal. No one would dream of applying such a suggestion to the modest and unselfish Captain Scott, who is, indeed, encumbered with heavy liabilities for his present journey; but others could be named who have derived unusual personal profit from their exploits. We do not grudge them their large gains. We are only concerned to emphasize the fact that exploration is becoming a trade, and that the public interest in it is therefore waning. Another reason why the public grows languid about the subject is that the books of explorers are now oppressively vast. We like to read in May and June such volumes as Nansen's account of the crossing of Greenland. Polar exploration is an ideal subject to read about in an Indian hot weather. It soothes the nerves in exactly the same way as a Japanese will find relief, on a hot summer day, by sitting in a bare room before a picture of Fujiyama wreathed in snow, from which his gaze may turn to a tiny pool covered with water-lilies, just outside his house. But we do not want mighty tomes as big as an encyclopædia, nor do we want to know exactly what the intrepid explorer had for breakfast every morning for two years. Dr. Sven Hedin grows interminable. Even his overland journey to India was spun out into two terrific volumes. Dr. Stein's latest book, interesting though it is, represents the most huge literary achievement of modern exploration. In a couple of ponderous volumes he spares us nothing not a single footstep of his wanderings through the mountains or in the desert. We are not surprised that the public thirst for geographical knowledge is in consequence more easily slaked than it used to be.

In our view, the time has come when exploration must be more exclusively scientific, and less a means for lucrative advertisement. The great things in geographical discovery have been done. What remains to accomplish is a patient, unsensational accumulation of details, a piecing-up of the broad results already achieved. Explorers must no longer try to thrill the whole world with the artless aid of halfpenny newspapers. They must be content to receive the same degree of sober recognition as is accorded to workers in other branches of scientific research. The two hemispheres are not set agog when some toiling microscopist discovers new varieties of diatoms, or when some astronomer descries an unknown star. In imparting their story to the general public, future explorers must be more consise and less verbose. They must find means of defraying their outlay through more dignified means than exclusive telegrams to the press, with all their preliminary accompaniments of exaggerated secrecy, and the imposition of oaths of silence upon subordinates. There is still a vast amount of geographical work to be done which will deeply interest the ordinary man, if it is performed quietly and described compactly. It will take many more journeys fully to reveal the secrets of the Poles. In the unknown portions of Arabia, the remoter regions of Tibet and Central Asia, the Southern Soudan and the dense forests of Africa, the huge watershed of the Upper Amazon, the immense interior of Australia, and the larger islands of the Pacific, there is enough geographical work awaiting completion to occupy the adventurous among mankind for another century. In the small island of Tasmania, there are to this day districts where no white man has ever set foot. Sometimes opportunities for further investigation lie at our very doors. We are all of us familiar with the aspect of the Cathedral Rocks. As we gaze upon them from the train or from the shady groves of Matheran; but how many men in Bombay have ever climbed those lonely eminences? In archæology, too, the handmaid alike of geography and history, an illimitable field still awaits the investigator. Vast stores of knowledge are still to be won, but they should be won in patience and reverence, and not in a catchpenny spirit.

The Panama Canal. It is said that President Taft is preparing a surprise for the world, and that the opening ceremony of the Panama Canal will be at a much earlier date than was expected. A contributor to the *Times* gives a resume of the different stages the work has reached and from that we learn that even early in 1914 vessels may be able to pass through the Canal. The construction in its whole length has been planned so carefully that the progress throughout is as nearly even as may be. The great undertakings of the Culebra Cut, the Gatun Locks and Dam the Miraflores and Pedro Miguel Locks will run each other close, perhaps within a limit of a month or two, and be completed in 1913. The work is divided into three sections quite independent of one another and each carried out by a strong staff under a chief engineer, who is responsible only to the Canal Commission. These are the Atlantic division, from that ocean to the Gatun Locks, the Central, between there and the Pedro Miguel Locks, and the Pacific comprising these locks and dams and the further excavation to the Pacific Ocean. The Culebra Cut that has given more anxiety than any other part of the Canal, is in the Central division. Landslides have given unending trouble in negociating this stretch and accounted for five millions of the 16 or 17 million cubic yards of material that had to be removed in 1911. But luckily, the fallen earth added little to the cost of the labour, for the actual expense of the excavation proved much less than the estimate. Only one-fifth of the Culebra Cut remains to be finished and a year or fourteen months ought to do that, even allowing for a few more moderate slides. The Gatun Locks and dam are well on their way to completion. To the latter 6,000,000 cubic million yards of material were added last year, and nine-tenths of its solid length is safely in place.

The double locks, which are elaborately contrived, are to be complete in June 1913; all the excavation is done now, and three-fourths of the masonry lining laid. Everything required for these locks, except cement, is procured on the spot. The Pedro Miguel Lock is practically finished; much of the paraphernalia used in its construction being even carried on to do similar duty at the Miraflores Lock which is the most backward of the group, but the work of eight giant cranes will now be concentrated on it and they will have it ready in time. From the Canal last year over 30 million cubic yards of material were excavated and removed, and very little more than this amount remains to be dealt with now. All the devices necessary for the safe passage of ships through the Locks and other parts of the Canal have been already worked out. A three-inch chain will lie on the bottom of the Locks and when a ship approaches within 75 feet of it the chain will be raised evenly by hydraulic pressure and, meeting the vessel, will exert a retarding force of 100 tons. It is calculated that any sized steamer, from 10,000 to 50,000 tons can be thus brought to a stop within 70 feet. The lock gates are important and enormous things. Two have been set up and displayed in the quarters of the firm supplying them. They are arriving in pieces on the ground and will be placed in position with the help of a locomotive crane that will travel on a bridge built across the lock. The colossal work, when finished, will be a triumph for all concerned and a source of pride to the United States whose President and people seized the possibility of carrying out the work so well begun by M. de Lesseps, whose calculating powers unfortunately failed him in his old age, but whose great scheme, combined with plans for the bettering of health conditions in the Canal region, have been successfully followed by those who took over his ideas and his work.

The War. After a long space of almost amazing inaction, Italy has forced warlike operations into Turkish waters with the result that the Porte let loose its submarine mines and closed the Dardanelles to navigation. When the struggle began nations, other than the belligerents having maritime interests in the East, were deeply involved by the stoppage of the light-house service in Italian and Turkish waters in the Red Sea, but after certain representations had been made the step was cancelled, and the lights were relit, thus removing a very pronounced obstacle to safe navigation. The latest development, however, cannot so easily be stayed, for once a chain of floating and submerged mines has been liberated it is difficult to re-collect the machines, which constitute an almost perpetual menace to shipping. The world has long since ceased to take more than a causal interest in the struggle, mainly because news from the principal theatre has been so meagre, and the combatants so half-hearted in their relations to each other that there was no interest to attract. Now, however, Italy and Turkey, have come in conflict with European interests, the former because she has forced the latter to seal up the only outlet from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. The Black Sea trade in oil and grain has always been great, and is one in which European shipping generally was engaged. There are usually hundreds of steamers loading and discharging in the various ports in the Black Sea, and if the statement by the Turkish Government that navigation of the Dardanelles is closed means anything at all it meant that all the vessels now in those ports were bottled up for an indefinite period. That, of course, primarily would affect the shipowners. Merchants would be even more adversely affected. Odessa, Batoum and Tagaurog are all busy centres, but only the principal ones in a particularly busy area, and it would almost be impossible correctly to estimate what loss would have accrued to merchants and commercial interests, if the closure had been prolonged. Fortunately the moderate has been revoked.

Government is distributing conveniently packed phials containing quinine tabloids for the treatment of malaria. They have been prepared by Messrs. Burroughes and Welcome.

Rajah Oday Partab Singh, C.S.I., of Bhinga, has made an endowment trust of ten thousand, five hundred rupees to provide the salary of a lady doctor or midwife for the Bhinga Raj Dispensary at Bahraich.

The Government of India, in the course of a resolution, announce that the project of holding a Grand Exhibition of Japan in 1917, initiated by the Japanese Imperial Government, has now been abandoned.

With the approval of the Secretary of State the Government of India have fixed Rs. 3,500 per mensem as the salary for the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, instead of the present scale of Rs. 3,000 rising to Rs. 3,500 in five years.

Among the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Mantua," were.—The Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Alwar, Sir A. McRobert, Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K. C. I. E., the Hon. Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, Sir Jacob Sassoon, Brigadier General R. G. Egerton, wife and child, the Hon. Sir Richard Harrington, and Sir Dorab J. and Lady Tata.

A Press Communique states:—"The Governor-General in Council has been pleased, under Section 17 sub-section (1) of the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 1896 (Regulation 1 of 1896), to appoint Mr. H. L. Eales, C.S.I., I.C.S., to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. W. Shaw, C.S.I.,I.C.S., or until further orders.

The death occurred at 10-30 p.m. on Saturday of Mrs. Smyth, wife of Colonel John Smyth, I.M.S., P.M.O., Secunderabad, from cholera. Their two-year old girl had just recovered from the disease, when Mrs. Smyth contracted it three days ago and despite the efforts of several medical officers she succumbed. Mrs. Smyth, who was a popular member of society, was well-known in Bangalore where Colonel Smyth has been stationed for many years.

On Saturday morning at the Mayo Hall, Allahabad, the Commissioner of Allahabad held a Durbar to distribute medals to a number of European and Indian gentlemen for long and meritorious services to the Government. The recipients were introduced by the district officers of their respective districts and there was much applause as each received his medal. The list, which was a long one, included barristers, vakils, municipal commissioners, raises, landowners, clergymen, police officers, and clerks.

There were 410 persons killed by vehicles in the streets of London last year, and the total number of victims throughout the United Kingdom was 1,557. In each case considerably more than half of the deaths were caused by motor vehicles of one kind or another.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

THE END OF THE STRIKE.

The Easter Exodus.

[By "ASIATICUS."]

LONDON, April 5.

The strike is absolutely broken, and the whole country feels a sense of joyous relief. The newspapers say that owing to the restricted railway service, the Easter exodus from town is much smaller than usual. I could see no signs of diminished holiday traffic on the line I chiefly affect. Most of the people I know were either leaving London yesterday, or had gone already, and they seemed to have found no difficulty in getting away. I encountered Sir Shapoorjee Broacha preparing to start for Cornwall, and he had readily engaged a sleeping berth in the night train. He expressed surprise, which every one shares, that the strike had so little affected the normal life of England. He said he had found the Stock Exchange in an unusually hopeful condition, and evidently preparing for a new period of prosperity.

The trains were certainly uncomfortably crowded, I saw one train start for the Midlands with its corridors crammed with standing passengers. In another train there were fifteen people packed into one first-class compartment, quite like Indian third-class passengers. I heard of, though did not see, an Exeter express in which seventy people were huddled in a spacious guard's van; and Exeter was the first stop of that particular train. The truth about the Easter exodus seems to be this. The whole metropolis feels the reaction from the strain of the strike, and as we are now at last in the midst of a glorious spring, everybody who had money enough to to go was eager to get into the country. Those who could afford to pay ordinary fares have therefore gone, without caring about discomfort or overcrowding. But excursion trains are comparatively few, and those who can only take a holiday with the aid of cheap fares have been content to stay at home.

The railways are at last getting supplies of coal, but it will be nearly a fortnight before much Welsh steam coal is available. Many trains which have been withdrawn will be restored in about a week, but it is equally certain that some trains will never reappear in the time-tables. The strike has taught the railways a salutary lesson. Every railway manager seems to have become convinced that many trains have been run which did not pay, and were not wanted. The service on every system will be rigorously revised. Another result of the strike will unquestionably be that the companies will work more together, that there will be a greater tendency to pool receipts, and that fewer competitive trains will run. What is not so visible, but is nevertheless keenly felt, is the almost hopeless paralysis of the goods traffic. Food trains have been continued without restriction, but vast quantities of other merchandise have been held up. A well-known publisher told me this week that his warehouse was crammed with packages of books which he was unable to distribute. Similar stories are heard in every branch of trade.

ANGER OF THE MINERS.

No alarm is felt at this morning's announcement that a majority of the miners have balloted against a resumption of work. It is assumed, no doubt correctly, that the vote of the men of Lancashire and the North is really a protest against the way they have been misled. Men care nothing about the principle of the minimum wage when they know they are already earning more than any possible minimum can give them. As I pointed out last week, the miners were led to believe that if they struck they would have more in their pockets. The majority find they are no better off, and meanwhile they have suffered much privation and exhausted the funds of their unions. They feel that they have been "fooled," and their anger is directed, not against the Government or the country, but against their "agents." The millennium has not dawned, and the country has got on tolerably well with its existing supplies of coal. Those shrewd coalowners who had accumulated supplies at the pit bank are now clearing enormous profits, for though the price of coal is now dropping it is still tolerably high. The men are told they have won "a great victory." The only victory Lancashire can understand is that expressed in hard cash, and there is no cash visible. Unless the concession of the minimum wage produces further upheavals in the industrial world, I think the net result of the strike must be regarded as a defeat for the miners. Their wrath is understandable; and now that the struggle is practically over, general satisfaction is expressed at the comparative absence of disorder. That all the pits will be working within a week is now taken for granted, notwithstanding the adverse vote.

One reassuring conviction is left by the strike, and that is the great difficulty of organizing a general cessation of labour. The working men of England have learned a bitter lesson regarding the futility of strikes. We are certainly not at the end of our industrial troubles, which in my belief may in time grow more bitter; but we have accumulated new stores of experience which cannot fail to affect any developments the future may have in store for us.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S BUDGET.

Quite unabashed by his recent reverses, the Chancellor of the Exchequer unfolded his Budget this week in a fine flow of self-glorification. As was expected, his forced note of cheerfulness met with but little response. Mr. Lloyd George is no longer quite "in the picture." The country looks at him askance, and even the Radical newspapers have grown a trifle frigid. There was mild satisfaction that the financial outlook was so favourable, but no one gives much credit to the Chancellor for the results attained. In one respect, however, the decision of the Government is generally approved. The earmarking of the surplus to meet possible German naval competition is questioned in very few quarters. It indicates that the Government have ceased to rely upon flouted appeals to Germany to restrict shipbuilding. Lord Haldane's Berlin mission is thrust aside as firmly as the discarded policy of the late Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman. If Germany continues to challenge our naval supremacy, we shall respond by building more ships.

There is a disposition to credit this decision to a general resolve on the part of the Government rather than to the sincere convictions of Mr. Lloyd George. Yet it was really made with the full assent of the Chancellor. The Protean pride of North Wales is about to appear in a new character. Finding that "Limehousing" no longer pays, he is about to brandish the Union Jack with all the favour of the late Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett. Patriotism is to be the new path to notoriety. The transition will be gradual, but you must not be surprised if in course of time Mr. Lloyd George enthusiastically out-Jingoes the most violent Jingo on the other side of the House. If his new zeal for his country's honour and security proceeded from genuine conviction, all would welcome the change, and respect the new apostle of Imperialism. The trouble is that in this case everybody feels that it is just as much a political dodge as his former programme for the spoliation of the rich.

THE SEDDON TRIAL.

Much as I dislke the modern cult of murder in newspapers, it seems necessary to say something about the result of the Seddon trial, echoes of which have doubtless reached you by telegraph. Seddon was an insurance superintendent in North London, and was charged with his wife with poisoning an elderly woman who lodged with them. The deceased woman had been induced by Seddon to make over all her property to him in return for an unsecured promise to keep her and to make her a stated allowance during her lifetime. At the trial before Mr. Justice Bucknill the wife was acquitted, and Seddon was sentenced to death. In the Court of Criminal Appeal this week the sentence of death was confirmed, and Seddon is to be executed on the 18th instant.

The details of the case are sordid enough. Seddon's besetting sin was avarice, and he is evidently a man of strong will and remarkable self-control. So far as one can gather from the evidence, I should say he was probably guilty, and that his sentence is probably deserved. The point lies in the word "probably." The evidence is not only entirely circumstantial, but in some respects it leaves great gaps unexplained. That the deceased woman died from arsenical poisoning is clear from the scientific testimony; that Seddon administered the poison is by no means so clear. We may think or assume what we like, and there is not much doubt whither assumptions will lead us; but the case leaves one with uncomfortable misgivings. I believe there are many people who feel, as I do, that the evidence against Seddon is not overwhelming enough to warrant conviction, that his condemnation has been affected by his own demeanour and by surrounding circumstances not directly connected with the murder, and that the Scotch verdict of "Not Proven" would have been preferable. The man will have gone to his grave before this reaches you, but he will leave an uneasy feeling behind him. I dislike to see human life taken on purely circumstantial evidence, unless that evidence is extraordinarily powerful. I would rather let a hundred Seddons escape, than that one innocent man should suffer death. Convictions on very imperfect circumstantial assumptions grow more frequent in England. The new law which permits accused person's to give evidence in their own behalf tells more against the prisoner, as a rule, than in his favour. The defenders of the law say that it renders the conviction of the guilty more certain, while it increases the chance of escape of the innocent. I am not so sure. A very experienced criminal lawyer told me this week that among his professional brethren it was generally held that under the old law Seddon would never have been convicted. If the conviction is justifiable, that is an argument in favour of the new law; but I am inclined to fear that on the evidence there was no complete and convincing justification.

SOCIALISM IN CHINA.

Foreign affairs are quieter this week. Even China is less perturbed than usual, though I do not share the popular impression that with the formation of a Ministry by Tang Shao-Yi all will now be well. I do not believe that the new system established by a handful of revolutionaries will work smoothly for very long; and I refuse to credit the easy assumption that the polity of China, in which the semi-spiritual figure of the Emperor has always had enormous significance, will ever be successfully adapted to republican ideas. The retirement of Sun Yat-sen confirms these views. He was an ardent propagator of revolutionary theories, but he has no executive capacity whatever. The doctrinaire character of the recent upheaval in China is sufficiently attested by his new decision. He is going to devote the rest of his life to demonstrating that "the future of the republic will be keen Socialism."

Sun Yat-sen's announcement shows a complete disregard of the lessons of history. There is no political ideal of the West, past or present, which has not been tried in China. The Chinese Empire tried Socialism in the eleventh century, and discarded it. An able "social reformer" obtained complete ascendency over the Emperor of the day, and all the theories which Sun Yat-sen now derives from the West were put into practice. The State became the only proprietor of the soil, and the sole "master and employer." It took entire charge of commerce, industry, and agriculture "with the view of succouring the working classes and preventing their being ground to the dust by the rich." Taxes were levied on the rich, and the poor were exempt. Old age pensions, payment to men out of employ, all the expedients of Henry George and Lloyd George and the rest were instituted. Private fortunes were destroyed. Those who care to pursue the subject further will find it fully set forth in the annals of China. The result of the experiment was that the country was temporarily plunged in ruin. There was a revolution, the Socialists were driven forth, and the old order of things was resumed. As it was in the eleventh century so it will be again. The present phase of affairs in China will assuredly be evanescent, and Republicans and Socialists will alike be overwhelmed. The Manchu dynasty doubtless deserved its fate, and no tears need be shed over its downfall; but that a new China will be built up on the principles of Ferdinand Lassalle and Henry George I decline to believe.

LASCARS ON THE "OCEANA."

It is worth noting that at the inquest on the victims of the wreck of the "Oceana," nothing seems to have been said in support of the allegations regarding the conduct of the lascars. On the other hand, some of the evidence was certainly peculiar. The night was "clear and dark," the sea was moderate, and the vessel was coming down channel full speed The captain was not on the bridge, and the pilot, who was tired, had withdrawn to the chart-room twenty minutes before the collision. The chief officer, who was on the bridge, declined to tell the Coroner what orders, if any, he gave when the vessels collided.

(Continued on page 6.)

THE "TITANIC" CATASTROPHE.

FATAL OPTIMISM OF THE PASSENGERS.

TERRIBLE AND PATHETIC STORIES.

THE CAPTAIN'S CRY, "BE BRITISHERS."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 19.

A feature of the "Titanic" disaster is that a number of rich people were drowned while, so far as is known, all poor women and children were saved.

The millionaires, Messrs. Widener and Harris, died bravely after putting their wives into the boats.

Mr. Isidor Straus and his wife perished together, the wife successfully resisting attempts to part her from her husband, when the boats were being lowered.

Mr. Hays, the railway magnate, came up and shook hands with Major Peuchen, of Toronto, an experienced yachtsman, who was in command of No. 6 boat. Mr. Hays predicted that the "Titanic" would float until help arrived.

Mr. Howard Case valiantly assisted Major Butt to get the women into the boats.

Some survivors report that Mr. W. T. Stead came to the door of his state-room, but went back to bed.

Mrs. Edgar Meyer, of New York, praises everyone on the "Titanic." Her husband threw her into a life-boat, reminding her of their child at home.

She says: "There were about seventy of us widows on board the "Carpathia."

Lady Duff-Gordon left in one of the last boats. She narrates that some of the remaining passengers began to be seized with panic, and that a few men rushed into the boat, but were turned back at the point of Captain Smith's revolver. Several were felled before order was restored. As the boat was about to clear the vessel, a man tried to get on board. He was shot in the body and fell into the boat, and there remained. She says she saw bodies in all directions, but "the poor souls could not live long in the icy water."

The "Titanic's" assistant wireless operator, named Bride, testifies to the marvellous devotion of his dead chief, Phillips, who continued working with the cabin awash for a quarter of an hour after the captain had said, "You have done your duty, save yourselves."

The Canadian sculptor, M. Cheveret, declares that there was absolutely no cowardice on the "Titanic." "I take off my hat to the English seamen, who went down with their ship. Those manning the boats were the most difficult to force into the boats."

Colonel Gracie, who went down with the ship, but was subsequently rescued from a raft, says he felt as if he were being propelled by explosions to the surface. Bodies were all round the raft, which was soon full and water-logged. They were compelled to refuse to receive any others. Many of the latter went to their death saying: "Good luck, God bless you."

Colonel Gracie adds: "We prayed constantly throughout the night till help came."

Blind Faith.

Three French first-class passengers point out emphatically that but for blind faith in the unsinkableness of the "Titanic" the loss of life would have been less; but many believed that the launching of the boats was an excessive precaution. They thought there was no risk whatever, and remained on board, refusing to go. Many boats were thus lowered and only half filled. When they realised that the vessel was sinking, some passengers succeeded in lowering a collapsible boat, which had been damaged in the collision. Fifty crowded into it, but it was half swamped and one by one they perished of cold and were thrown out. Only fifteen survived to be picked up.

Questioned by the Senate's Committee as to the circumstances in which he left the "Titanic," Mr. Ismay replied, almost in a whisper, that one of the boats was being filled, when the officers called out to know if there were any more women to go. "There was none," he said, "and there were no passengers on deck, so, as the boat was being lowered, I got in."

NEW YORK, APRIL 19.

Hundreds of delegates to the Men and Religion Congress, which Mr. Stead was going to address, held a service in memory of Mr. Stead in the Carnegie Hall.

LATER.

The representatives of practically all the foreign Powers called at the Foreign Office to-day to express their sympathy about the "Titanic" disaster. Sir Edward Grey gratefully acknowledged their sentiments.

Further information regarding Colonel Gracie's experience shows that the crowd on the raft were obliged to stand on the raft for hours, packed back to back, fearing to move lest the delicate balance should be upset. Even when someone whispered that a steamer was approaching they dared not look round.

Those survivors, who were still on board the "Titanic" when she sank, agree that Captain Smith acted most heroically to the end. Just before he was washed off his feet he megaphoned to the crowd to "Be British." Later, he was seen helping strugglers in the water, and other officers and members of the crew nobly seconded his example.

No less than 85 passengers are in hospital in New York.

The Mansion House Fund now amounts to over £40,000.

Death of Mr. Stead.

NEW YORK, APRIL 29.

Some newspapers print a brief acount of the death of Mr. W. T. Stead, whom the survivors think they saw on a raft with Colonel Astor after the "Titanic" sank. Other witnesses had seen Colonel Astor with Major Butt on the bridge as the ship took the final plunge. Probably, if this is correct, both Mr. Stead and Colonel Astor found themselves in the sea and swam to an overturned raft in a final effort to escape. At any rate, the two, who were taken for Mr. Stead and Colonel Astor, finally succumbed to the cold and exposure, released their hold on the raft and disappeared into the sea.

NEW YORK, APRIL 20.

The United States Hydrographic Office has ordered the lanes of all Atlantic liners to be moved 180 miles south of that which the "Titanic" was using.

Mr. Ismay, examined by the Senate Committee, said it was not true that the "Titanic" was proceeding at full speed. He and the captain had arranged to arrive in New York on the night of the 17th inst. not considering that full speed was wise on the first trip. He was asleep at the time of the collision, and was not aware of the proximity of icebergs. He did not see any until after the wreck. There was no struggling to enter the boats by the men. He did not see the "Titanic" sink. He sat with his back to her, not wishing to see.

Six Chinese, who hid beneath the seats of the "Titanic's" life-boats among the survivors were not detected until the boats were taken on the "Carpathia." Two of their companions, who were also hiding, were crushed to death by the weight of the passengers sitting above them.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The White Star Company has issued a statement that 1,635 persons lost their lives in the "Titanic" disaster.

Mr. Ismay cables that the "Titanic" collided with a low-lying iceberg. The weather was clear and starlit, and the sea was calm. She struck with a glancing blow, apparently tearing her starboard side open about the bilge for a considerable length.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 20.

In the Senate, Mr. Rayner, in a violent speech, attacked Mr. Ismay. He was of opinion that legal steps should be taken against the White Star officials for insufficiency of life-saving appliances on the "Titanic."

BERLIN, APRIL 20.

The Reichstag is discussing a motion suggesting that legislation be introduced enforcing the provision of a sufficiency of boats on German liners.

The Lord Mayor of Liverpool has cabled a thousand pounds to New York for the immediate relief of the "Titanic" victims.

The *Daily Mail* fund amounts to £7,000, and that of the *Daily Telegraph* to £5,700.

Second Officer's Narrative.

NEW YORK APRIL 20.

The investigation by the Senate Committee was prolonged, but of a rather perfunctory character.

The second officer testified that he was in charge of the launching of the boats on the port side. When the first boat was lowered the deck was seventy feet above the water, but when the last was launched the deck was only a few feet above the water. He maintained that the boats were well-filled and that preference was always given to women and children.

Questioned regarding the saving of so many of the crew, he said he had specially enquired and ascertained that out of every six persons picked up out of the water, five were either firemen or stewards. Further, he said some life-boats returned after the vessel had sunk and rescued men from the sea. No demonstration occurred on board; not even lamentation on the part of those left behind. He himself escaped by diving as the ship sank. He was sucked under, but held on to a ventilator. A terrific blast came up the ventilator, due probably to the boiler explosion. He was blown clear and came to the surface near a boat.

Additional List of Victims.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

Apart from the prominent people already mentioned the following are among the missing from the "Titanic."

Mr. Thomas Andrews, a nephew of Lord Pirrie (of Messrs Harland and Wolff);

Mr. Bell, chief engineer of Messrs Harland and Wolff;

Mr. Vanderhoff Carleton Young, a prominent resident of Minneapolis;

Mr. Borebank, a Californian horticulturist;

Mr. Parsons, a former member of Congress for New York;

Mr. Marvin, who was on his honeymoon;

Mr. Christopher Head, a former Mayor of Chelsea;

Professor Ross, of Wisconsin University;

Mr. Thayer, president of the Pennsylvania Railway;

Mr. Roebling, a steel millionaire;

Mr. Ruechlin, of the Holland-America Line;

Mr Millet, an American artist;

Ex-Senator Warren;

Senator Carter;

Colonel May;

Doctor Minahan;

Mesdames Snyder, Figler and Ettlinger, well known in New York society;

Mrs. Carter, of Pennsylvania.

Some of the Survivors.

The survivors include:

Mr. Cardenga, of Rio Janeiro:

Mr. Harper (the publisher), and his wife;

Mesdames Swift, Stengal, Stone and Douglas, well known New York hostesses;

Mrs. Hoyt, wife of the Governor of Washington;

Mrs. Marvin, whose husband is missing;

Miss Margaret-Graham, a Californian actress;

Miss Eustis, of New York.

Miss Gladys Cherry.

At the Senatorial enquiry, Mr. Ismay was further questioned regarding the speed of the ships, and said that the "Titanic" was going at twenty-one knots.

All accounts testify to the splendid conduct of the string band, which almost until the last played cheerful rag-time selections, finishing with "Nearer my God to Thee."

A pathetic incident is that two small French children, giving the names of Louis and Lolo, but no surnames, whose parents are lost, have been taken charge of by Miss Hays.

Mr. Guggenheim, after his wife had left the ship, asked the steward to say to her, if the worst happened, that he had done his best to do his duty.

Altogether 140 survivors are in hospital. All of them are expected to recover.

Astounding Revelations.

Consternation has been caused by the publication of tables, showing that in many of the leading shipping lines the boat accommodation is only sufficient for one person in three. The outcry is likely to lead to stringent reforms.

LATER.

The Admiralty has ordered memorial services for the "Titanic" victims to be held on all warships to-morrow, and flags are to be flown half-mast.

NEW YORK, APRIL 20.

Mr. Ismay has instructed all lines belonging to the International Mercantile Marine Company, of which he is president, to equip all steamers with sufficient life-boats and rafts to carry all on board.

Despite the protests of Counsel for the White Star Company, the Senatorial Committee has refused to permit Mr. Ismay, the "Titanic's" four officers, or the twelve men of the crew who were saved, to leave the country, but has adjourned the enquiry to Washington, where Mr. Ismay and the others have been sub-pœnaed to appear on Monday, although Mr. Ismay is on the verge of collapse. He bitterly complains of the unfairness and injustice of the Committee's manner of conducting the enquiry.

The Hamburg-Amerika Line has decided to provide vessels with life-boats enough to carry every passenger.

The Prince of Wales has contributed £250 to the "Titanic" fund; Lord and Lady Pirrie, two thousand guineas; Messrs. Harland and Wolff, builders of the "Titanic," one thousand guineas, Mr. W. W. Astor £2,000; Lord Strathcona £1,000; the Gaekwar of Baroda, £500, and passengers on the "Olympic," £1,400.

NEY YORK, APRIL 21.

The wireless operator of the "Carpathia" examined by the Senate Committee denied sending a wireless message that the "Titanic" was being towed. The "Olympic" has arrived at Plymouth. The captain denies knowledge of any wireless telegram saying that all the "Titanic" passengers were safe and that the "Titanic" was in tow.

During the enquiry the wireless operator of the "Titanic" named Bride whose feet were badly injured, was brought from hospital. He testified that at five on Sunday afternoon he intercepted a wireless message from the liner "Californian" announcing the presence of three huge bergs and that he informed the captain thereof. The German liner "Frankfort" was nearest to the "Titanic" and twenty minutes after the distress signal was sent out its operator enquired, "What is the matter?" The "Titanic's" operator named Phillips, who was subsequently drowned, replied, "You are a fool. Keep out." The "Carpathia" was then hastening to the "Titanic." Bride added that water reached the bridge before the sinking of the "Titanic." The captain remained till the last and refused to don a life preserver. He jumped overboard.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 21.

In the Senate Mr. McCumber protested against the trial, conviction and execution on the floor of the Senate without fair and honest consideration, of one connected with the "Titanic." He evidently referred to Mr. Rayner's attack in the Senate on Mr. Ismay.

An official report has been received by the Postmaster-General from Washington stating that the two English and three American postal clerks on the "Titanic" disregarding their own safety worked incessantly, carrying two hundred sacks of registered mail to the upper deck. Hoping that they might be saved they continued to work to the last and all were drowned.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

In the debate in the Reichstag, yesterday, Herr Arendt urged that ships be required to carry a full complement of wireless operators, and that navigation be subjected to international and even penal regulations.

Dr. Delbrueck, Minister of the Interior, said that big shipping companies had been discussing improvements in life-saving apparatus for some days He was convinced that they would help the Government to frame up-to-date regulations. The question of international regulations was already being considered. The motion was withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 21.

The Senate has passed a resolution advising the President to make treaties with maritime Powers governing the courses, speed and equipment of ocean liners.

NEW YORK, APRIL 21.

It has been ascertained that a wireless message which Mr. Ismay sent from the "Carpathia" ordering the "Cedric" to be delayed so as to take Mr. Ismay and the survivors of the crew to England was intercepted by Government officials and sent to Washington. This was the reason for the Senate Committee hurrying to New York on Friday.

THE FRENCH IN MOROCCO.

Reported Victory over the Rebels at Fez.

PARIS, APRIL 20.

It is officially stated that the French have recaptured the rebel position at Fez, after heavy fighting.

PARIS, APRIL 21.

The mutineers at Fez have been disarmed and imprisoned.

It is officially stated that altogether eight French civilians and fifteen military instructors were murdered. General Moinier lost eight killed and 17 wounded during the fight on entering the city.

THE DURBAR CHANGES.

New Bill Required by a Verbal Error.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

Owing to a verbal error, by which the proclamation cited in the preamble to the Government of India Bill is referred to in Section 4, as "the said recited declaration or proclamation," a fresh Bill has been substituted. It now reads, "The said recited proclamations."

A LEGAL APPOINTMENT.

Advocate-General for Madras.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

Mr. Frederick H. M. Corbet, who was for many years connected with Ceylon, has been appointed Advocate-General for Madras. He does not sail until the autumn.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 21.

Mr. Corbet, who is appointed to the Advocate-Generalship of Madras, was for a long time in Ceylon, where his father was a member of the Legislative Council.

THE following Press Communique has been issued:—Intimation has been received from the Secretary of State for India that His Majesty the King has been pleased to appoint Mr. Frederick Hugh Mackenzie Corbet, Barrister-at-Law, as Advocate-General for the Presidency of Madras in succession to the Hon'ble P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Dardanelles Closed to Navigation.

UNEASINESS AT LLOYD'S.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROME, APRIL 19.

It is stated here that the Italian fleet did not intend to attack or force the Dardanelles, nor to land troops. The fleet merely hoped to induce the Turkish fleet to come out and fight. Eventually, after two hours' cannonade with the forts, the fleet sheered off, having meanwhile cut several submarine cables.

Turkey notifies that she has released the chain of floating mines, consequently the navigation of the Dardanelles is closed.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

Lloyd's and the Baltic Exchange are uneasy at the closing of the Dardanelles. All chartering for the Black Sea is at a standstill, and there are 150 steamers on the other side of the Bosphorus.

LATER.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Acland said that the Government fully appreciated the seriousness of the closing of the Dardanelles to British shipping. He would immediately endeavour to obtain information whether the mines were adrift in the open sea.

LATER.

Reuter is informed that the Italian squadron is returning to Italy, having accomplished its object. The Italian papers suggest that it was intended to force the Turks to close the Dardanelles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 20.

Italian war vessels have seized a yacht belonging to the Khedive off the coast of Asia Minor opposite to Rhodes.

The newspapers declare that Turkey will never be intimidated by an action such as the bombardment of the Dardanelles, which is merely proof of the weakness and failure of Italian efforts in Tripoli.

ROME, APRIL 20.

An official statement says that the fleet cut the cables between Asia Minor and the Turkish Archipelago and sunk a Turkish gun-boat.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 20.

Is is reported that in view of the prejudice to shipping, the Government has decided to re-open the Dardanelles.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 21.

Russia will protest against the closing of the Dardanelles as contrary to international agreements.

THE NEW INDIAN LOAN.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

A three million sterling Indian three and a half per cent. loan at 93, will be issued, as reported by the *Evening Standard*, but the whole of the instalments will be payable by June 14th instead of July, and the full dividend is payable on July 5th instead of July 1st.

CHINESE LOAN TROUBLE.

Another Dead-lock in the Negotiations.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

Reuter understands that, according to telegrams from Peking, the Six Nations Loan is at a dead-lock. The latest development is that the Ministers of the Four Nations have presented a note to China answering the latest Chinese reply, and stating that the Powers do not feel justified in advising the banks to resume negotiation pending effective action by China to secure respect for her pledges to the International Banks, and adding that there is no room for a misunderstanding on the subject of the Anglo-Belgian loan as China suggested. The affair is a breach of undertakings between China and the banks.

THE ENGLISH CUP.

West Bromwich Draw with Barnsley.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The result of the final match in the English Cup competition is as follows:—

West Bromwich	0
Barnsley	0

The weather was beautiful, and there was an attendance of 60,000 people. During the first half West Bromwich was superior, doing most of the attacking. Barnsley's defence was sound, however, and neither side had scored at half time. In the second half both sides attacked alternately, but without a decisive result.

AMETEUR ATHLETICS.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The following amateur championships were decided to-day.

Seven miles, walking:—

Bridge, of Lancashire	1
Yates, of Salford Harriers	2
Ross, of Middlesex	3

Time—52 mins. 4 3-4 secs.

Ten miles, running:—

Scott, of Salford Harriers	1
Humphreys, of Herne Hill	2
Tucker, of Reading Harriers	3

Time—52 mins. 35 secs.

THE OPIUM QUESTOIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 20.

A telegram to the *Times* from Peking states that, according to news from Lanchaufu, capital of Kansu, Major Pereira, formerly Military Attache at Peking, has arrived there. He has been travelling for a year in Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan. He found that the poppy had been replaced throughout the province.

NOTTINGHAM BY-ELECTION

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The result of the East Nottingham by-election was as fowows:—

Sir J. D. Rees, (U)	6,482
Mr. T. W. Dobson, (L)	5,158
Majority	1,324

(No change.)

[At the last General Election the result of the polling was, Capt. J. A. Morrison (U), 6,274 votes, ano Mr. Dudley Stewart-Smith (L), 4,804, the Unionist majority being, 14,70. At the previous election of Jan. 1910, the poll, was Capt. J. A Morrison (U) 5,877 and Sir H. Cotton (L) 5,725 votes.]

A RUSSIAN STRIKE.

Grave Allegations regarding Official Methods.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PETERSBURG, APRIL 20.

The volleys, fired by the troops in the trouble on the Lena goldfield, decimated the workmen, whose casualties were 150 killed and 250 wounded. It is alleged that wounded men were shot as they were crawling to shelter. The matter, which is arousing universal indignation, is being brought up in the Duma. The men have telegraphed asking for a full investigation.

The commander of the troops asks for reinforcements and for a declaration of martial law.

A WEALTHY ESTATE.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The estate of the late Mr. William Keswick is valued at a half-million sterling.

THE "OCEANA."

LONDON, APRIL 20.

One hundred and seven bars of silver and a box of gold were recovered from the "Oceana" at the afternoon tide.

THE HUNGARIAN CABINET.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

M. Lukacs, Hungarian Minister of Finance, is forming a Hungarian Cabinet.

THE "SALAAM" CASE.

Sentence Set Aside in High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 20.

Tha hearing of the petitions filed on behalf of Dhanpal and of the reference made to the High Court by the Public Prosecutor on behalf of the District Magistrate, Chingleput, to reverse the judgment of Mr. G. H. B. Jackson, Joint Magistrate, Chingleput, sentencing Dhanpal to a fine of Rs. 5 or in the alternative to a week's rigorous imprisonment, came off yesterday before Mr. Justice C. Sankaran Nair. The particulars of the case are set forth in the following judgment by the convicting magistrate:—The accused is charged by me under section 190 (c) of C. P. C. and 594. I. P. C. He elects to be tried by me. On December 23rd at 7-39 a.m. as I was passing down Bazaar Street on my bicycle the accused, a school boy of seven, shouted, "Good morning" in a loud, rude and procative manner. When I got down from my bicycle he ran screaming into his father's house showing thereby that he knew he was doing wrong when he shouted at me. I have read the above statement of facts to the accused. He says he did shout though he pleads not guilty. He calls no witnesses. I fine him guilty as charged. I sentence him to a fine of Rs. 5 or in default to one week's rigorous imprisonment."

On the question of law the District Magistrate made a reference to the High Court to set aside the conviction and the accused preferred a revision petition on grounds of law. Mr. Justice Sankran Nair on perusal of the record set aside the conviction and sentence.

MOSLEM EDUCATION.

Movement to Establish Girls' School.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 20.

A movement is on foot among influential Mahomedans of Madras to establish a girl's school for the children of well-to-do and high class Mahomedans. A preliminary meeting was held yesterday which was attended by a large number of leading Mahomedans including the Hon, Nawab Syed Mahomed and Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim. Miss Lynch, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, who presided, spoke in appreciation of the laudable desire and promised her support to the movement if the community was agreed about opening the school. Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim also addressed the meeting emphasising the need and urging the desirability of adopting English as the medium of instruction. He also said the proposed school would be strictly *gosha*.

Lady Benson, who evinces a keen interest in the education of Indian women, addressed the meeting encouraging the movement and exhorting Mahomedans to support and in that they may derive the utmost benefit from it.

DEATHS FROM SNAKE-BITE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APLIL 20.

The latest report on deaths from wild animals and snake-bites in the Punjab shows that during last year 911 persons were killed of whom all but six died of snakebite. The Gujranwala district, as usual, heads the list with 90 deaths and Multan comes next with 82. In niether district was any reward paid for snakes killed. Simla was the only district that enjoyed immunity. Fifteen tigers are reported to have been killed, but the Government thinks that most of them were probably leopards.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 20.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University this afternoon the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, in unveiling the portrait of the late Mr. Premchand Roychand of Bombay, a benefactor of the University, said that in 1865, while they were still in their infancy, Mr. Premchand Roychand offered to the University two lakhs of rupees unfeterred by any conditions. He then held the first place amongst the merchant princes of Bombay and the total amount of his charity came to sixty lakhs of rupees.

RAINSTORM IN MYITKYINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 21.

Yesterday afternoon a violent storm swept over Myitkyina. Hail and rain fell in torrents, houses were unroofed, giant trees uprooted or snapped off and much damage was done to property. The roads were blocked all over the station. It is said no storm so severe has happened at Myitkyina since the British occupation.

ARMED BURGLER KILLED.

Sensational Incident in a Bombay Flat.

NATIVE THROWN FROM A ROOF

A MOST sensational incident, which has startled Bombay house-holders into concern for their personal safety, occurred in the early hours of Saturday morning. Its scene was the terrace floor of Beryl House, a large block of flats in Wodehouse Road, in which Mr. W. H. Saxon-Davies, the manager of the Bombay office of the Remington Typewriter Co. resides. He has there a single room, which is surrounded by a wide terrace.

About two o'clock in the morning he was awakened, and saw about two feet away from him a tall and muscular native. Mr. Davies did not wait to see exactly what the man was doing. He knew that he had three thousand rupees locked up in a drawer in the room, and further that he had been robbed of a gold watch eight months before. Realising that his life might be in danger, he sprang at the man, and took him by the throat.

The native, who had a knife, or, as Mr. Davies, believes, a razor, retaliated by striking him with the weapon, and giving him a cut about an inch long over the right eye and running from above the temple across the side of the head. Mr. Davis was almost blinded with the blood, which streamed into his eyes, but luckily for him he had strength enough to continue the encounter.

A terrific struggle followed, in which one life or the other was the stake. There two rolled and wrestled all round the room, and then mostly on the floor, but sometimes half upright, they found their way to the terrace. Then they continued the fight all round that. Presently the native succeeded in pushing Mr. Davies back against the balustrade, got his arm under his left leg, and tried to tip him over. The drop was 104ft. Making a great effort, Mr. Davies succeeded in freeing himself, and stooping threw the man upwards. It was only the training in wrestling, which he had obtained in his youth, which saved his life, or the powerful native would surely have sent him down to the ground below. As it was, in Mr. Davies' memory, the native shot up about four feet, went over, and letting out a piercing yell, fell first to the roof of a small verandah, where he broke a good many tiles, and then as Mr. Davies again put it, he bounced up like a billiard ball, and fell to the earth beneath. There he lay smashed, groaning, and unconscious, for half-an-hour.

A doctor was called, who temporarily bandaged Mr. Davies' head, and the man was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital by the police.

He reached this about 2-40 a. m. and died at 3-30, from concussion of the brain. He was a Mekrani from Sind and, the police have discovered from his finger impressions, taken from the dead body that he had six or seven convictions for burglary and theft. His name was Hoosain Pashi.

THE INQUEST.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner held, an inquest in the afternoon, on view of the dead body of the deceased Hoosain.

Mr. William Reed, Traffic Superintendent of the Tramways Co., who was the first witness, said he lived in the Tramway Officers' quarters. The deceased was his cook, and his age was about 35 years. He lived on witness's premises. He had been in his employment on and off for about four years. Witness saw the deceased alive last between 7 and 9 on Friday night, in the bungalow. The deceased appeared to be all right then. When witness woke up on Saturday morning, a sepoy told him that the deceased had attempted to break into somebody's room at Wodehouse Road and being discovered a struggle had ensued which had ended with the deceased being thrown from the terrace. He had seen the dead body of the deceased. Witness had discharged the deceased on several occasions for untidiness, and misdemeanours, but never for theft. He knew no reason why the deceased should have gone to Beryl House. He had never seen him drunk.

Thomas Rodrigues, table-boy, employed by Mr. Reed, said he saw the deceased about nine o'clock on Friday night. He was then leaving the tramway officers' quarters. About ten o'clock the deceased came back, woke up the witness and took food. Again he went away. About three o'clock witness was awakened by a police officer, and they took him to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where he identified the deceased's dead body.

By Superintendent Flannagan: When the police came the deceased's cap and coat were found on the premises, while his boots and socks were found in his room, near his bed.

Rama Govind, a taxi-cab driver, who had known the deceased for seven or eight years, said he came to witness' quarters and abused him about a quarter past ten and then went after about half an hour. He was wearing a cap and coat, but no boots.

Mr. W. H. Saxon Davies said he went to bed a little after twelve. About one-thirty or one thirty-five he was suddenly awakened by the sound of something metallic striking a china vase, which was standing on a book-case at the open window of his room. There was no light in the room, but he was able to see the figure of a man descending into the room over the book-case. The distance of the window from the bed on which the witness was lying was two and a half yards. He immediately sprang up and caught him by the throat. The two of them wresled together in the bedroom and out through the door on to the terrace, the door being open with curtains hanging in front of it. Witness tried to secure the deceased, and while attempting to do so, he received a cut over the right eye, which penetrated to the bone. They then wrestled together, throwing each other several times. Finally they rolled one over the other, until they reached the west end of the terrace. The deceased then took hold of the stone balustrade with his right hand, while with his left hand he grasped the calf of witness left leg, and endeavoured to throw him over the railing. He was prevented from doing so, witness having a tight lock of his right knee underneath the top rail of the stone railing. Witness then suddenly dropped down and succeeded in getting his left shoulder against the deceased's right ribs, and by the force he was able to exert he succeeded in hurling the man over, and just saved himself from going with him. Witness then called for assistance.

By the Coroner: During the struggle they both shouted as well as they could, considering the exertion they were undergoing, and as the man went over he gave a shriek.

Witness continued that when he shouted Major Hepper and Mr. Wilson arrived first, together with the hamal. He had never seen the deceased before. On Friday night there were about three thousand rupees in notes in his room. Witness had bled very profusely and was too "done" to go down and see the deceased. His wound was inflicted by a piece of a razor or some similar weapon.

The Coroner: Was it a question whether he or you went over?—Witness: It was.

Did he whip you as well as you whipped him?—Yes, I am bruised all over.

Did he attempt to let you go and try and run away?—He did not. He fought the whole time,—ferociously.

Supt. Flannagan: When he got hold of your leg you nearly went over?—It was the merest accident—merely that I had my knee on the top of the balcony I was over the parapet, and I have seen my own blood on the outer side of it.

I should not be wrong to say that it was providential that you did not go over?—You would not.

For the moment it was life or death with you?—It was.

Witness continuing said he remembered seeing Superintendent Flanagan about 1-45. At that time his wound was bleeding profusely although it was bandaged up. He at once told him what happened.

By a juror: The parapet was about three and-a-half feet high.

By Superintendent Flanagan: The witness had had a gold watch stolen from the same room about eighteen months ago. That had never been recovered. The deceased, he remembered, was wearing a cotton singlet which was ripped to pieces in the struggle, but he could say no more as to his clothes or appearance.

Major H. A. L. Hepper, R. E., agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway said he lived in the fourth floor of Beryl House on the west side. Shortly before 1-30 that morning Mrs. Hepper roused him and said that somebody was shouting above. Witness at the same time heard shouting and went to the window to see where it was coming from. His wife also told him that she had heard scuffling on the roof. He switched on the lights, rang for the servants and went to his dressing-room and got his revolver. He then hurried up to the roof. On the way he met a native who was coming down; and stopped him thinking he might have had something to do with it. Mr. Davies however appeared at the top of the stairs and said that the man was his servant and had nothing to do with it. Witness then took Mr. Davies to his room. His face was covered with blood as he was bleeding from a cut over one eye. There was blood on his pyjamas and he seemed a good deal shaken. He asked what had happened, and he said he had "woken up" suddenly and had seen a man getting into the room through the window. He jumped up and the man grappled with him. They then, he said, struggled out on to the roof, they continued struggling and got round to the other side of the terrace up against the parapet. He said that the man had made determined efforts to force him over the parapet and he nearly succeeded in doing so. He, (Mr. Davies) in self-defence had forced the man over. Later on witness went down and found a man lying on the path on the west side of the building. The deceased was lying on his chest and was groaning. A man falling from the terrace would fall on the spot where the deceased was lying. The drop would be between 70 and 80 feet. In the meantime Mr. Wilson had gone to bring in the police and a short time after Superintendent Flanagan and other officers came up. The deceased was almost dead, except for the groaning, when witness saw him.

Further inquiry was adjourned till 5-30 p. m., on Wednesday next.

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

Distress in Kathiawar Continues.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

The crop telegrams for the week ending April 13 show no change in the agricultural situation. In most of the provinces of Northern India the lands are being prepared for sowings of extra spring and autumn crops. Prices are stationary, but remain high in the Punjab. The outlook in Bombay, Central India and Rajputna is causing anxiety owing to the poor spring harvests and the consequent rise in prices. In Madras, the outturn is fair to normal, prices showing a tendency to rise. The weekly report on the famine and scarcity in Bombay is as follows:—Distress continues throughout the Panch Mahals and parts of Kathiawar, but there is no wandering or emaciation. The people on relief works are in a good condition, and relief measures are adequate. The Public health is good. People find employment in digging temporary wells, the suspension of land revenue has been granted, and *takavi* is being freely advanced. Grain stocks are sufficient. Bajri sells at 9 1-4 to 10 and maize at 10 1-2 to 11 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief for the week ending 13th April were Panch Mahals on works 44,940, on gratuitous relief 49,715, making a total 94,655. In Kathiawar on the works, therefore, 6,579 on test works, in Kaira, 2,222. On gratuitous relief in West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Belgaum, 8,402. In the Native States of Kathiawar, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha there were 4,120 on test works and 4,937 in receipt of gratuitous relief. Central India reports that distress is increasing in Dhar. There is no emaciation and the condition of people on the relief works is good. There is no disinclination to have resort to the works. Relief measures are adequate. The prices of food grains range from 11 to 12 1-2 seers per rupee. The Bhil population is chiefly affected. The numbers on relief works are Dhar 5,015, Jhabua 2,243, Jobat 1,108 and Alirajpur 1,585, on the *takavi* works in Jhabua 120, on gratuitous relief in Dhar, 127.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Association Meeting Held in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 20.

The Annual meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education of Indians was held to-day at the Town Hall. The Maharajah Adhiraj of Burdwan, who presided, in opening the meeting, said that within eight years of the existence of the Association a large number of young men had been sent abroad, so get industrial training. Eighty-one of them had returned of whom fifty-three found employment in various factories. The Association had helped to start twenty new industries in this country and it had indirectly helped largely to solve the hitherto vexed question of sea-voyage. The Association is sending this year twenty-two students abroad, eighteen to England, two to Japan and two to Germany.

PERSIAN UNREST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 20.

News from Persian sources shows there was considerable loss of life at Mahad when the Russians attacked the followers of the ex-Shah, who had seized the shrine and mosque in that city.

A Frontier correspondent states that the Governor of Herat Province reported to the Amir the movement of Russian troops from the Trans-Caspian Province to Meshad last month. The Amir sent orders that troops from Maimana should be sent to strengthen the garrisons at Bala Murghat and other outposts on the Russo-Afghan border.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF PLAINTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 20.

Mr. E. E. P. Ross, Officiating Additional Sessions Judge, Shahjahanpur, has been deputed to try four connected cases in which three persons Ramlal, Shamcharen and Jumna Sabai, are charged under Section 466 I. P. C. with having committed forgery by altering plaints in four civil suits pending in the court of the Subordinate Judge of Shahjahanpur; and under 471 I.P.C. with having used plaints knowing them to be forged the first accused being plaintiff in all cases.

THE MOURBHUNJ STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CUTTACK, APRIL 21.

In connection with the arrangements for the administration of Mourbhunj State during the minority of the present Maharaja, the Political Agent of the Feudatory States of Orissa, has gone to Baripoda, capital of Mourbhunj State. It is stated that a member of the Civil Service will be appointed as manager, but nothing has yet been definitely settled.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PRINCE OF WALES IN PARIS.

Kaiser and Panama Canal.

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, APRIL 6.

Those who may have accused the French of too much frivolity and of a certain incapacity to appreciate serious things might read a lesson to-day in the notices given to the arrival of the Prince of Wales in Paris. At first sight, perhaps, even the extreme Royalist in England would not attach so much importance to a visit which is intended to play the part in the education of a prince that the "grand tour" played in the education of the English nobility in the eighteenth century. But the French are psychologists if anything, and there is not a Parisiana but remembers how much of the French character King Edward VII. came to assimilate by his frequent visits to Paris, and as King Edward is here almost universally held to be the chief designer and constructor of then entente "cordiale" it is an essential point in the French conviction as to modern history that these visits of the Prince of Wales (as King Edward was then) at odd times many years ago have had a most far-reaching and profound effect on the tendencies of modern history. Hence it is felt that the present stay in Paris of the youthful Prince of Wales is to be considered very seriously. It is not a mere social call or cursory inspection of the tourist kind. In these circumstances it is not surprising that every newspaper of to-day finds considerable space to record the arrival of the Prince and his doings during his first day on French soil. M. Gaston Calmette, the editor of the "Figaro," says in the "Figaro":—

"The Prince of Wales will find here the indelible souvenirs of all those who are dear to him. The portraits of his father and mother are everywhere, and our avenues bear the venerated names of his ancestors. At street corners and on the windows of our finest shops the Crown of Edward VII. shines out as an endless homage with all the glamour that this great King gave to everything connected with him. At the present moment statues are being raised in bronze and in marble to perpetuate this glorious memory and to celebrate the dates of our understandings. Thus everywhere that the Prince of Wales may set his foot, bearing the title so dear to all Frenchmen, whilst adding to it the gilding of youth, he can fancy himself preceded everywhere by one of his own in a country already familiar to him which imagines itself to be receiving at once a new royal visitor and to be re-welcoming a familiar friend."

The "Temps" points out that the Prince of Wales arrived at Paris on the very day that France learned if the signature of a treaty which gives her the Protectorate of Morocco. For the drafting and signature of this treaty the "Temps" says France has to thank Great Britain in a large degree. The majority of Frenchmen, it continues, will welcome the Prince with the sentiment of a lasting and fruitful national friendship in their minds and will hope that his presence in France which gives such pleasure to the French will be as agreeable to his Royal Highness as it is to them.

GERMAN EMPEROR AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

Colonel Goethals, the chief engineer of the Panama Canal, was informed in New York on Monday that the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" officially denied his statement to the effect that the Kaiser personally told him that the Canal should be fortified. "What I have said about this matter can stand," Colonel Goethals observed, "and I can't help what the "North German Gazette" says."

Washington correspondents who have interviewed Colonel Goethals say that he stands by his guns and will not retract a word.

"So my statement has been contradicted, and Berlin is astounded," he said. "That is too bad. I am sorry Berlin should be astounded. Here are the facts. The Kaiser and I talked over the project of fortifying the Panama Canal. He said it should be heavily fortified and amply protected against attacks by sea as well as by land. I was not asking his advice about the kind of fortifications, but I got his opinion as a military man. He is a good military man, and his opinion is of value. That is what I wanted, and that is what I got. But it is too bad for Berlin to be astounded at the denial. I gave the Senate committee the Kaiser's opinion on the subject yesterday, and I think it helped us towards getting the money we need." It will be seen that Colonel Goethals not only does not retract, but actually reaffirms his previous statement. There was astonishment in official circles when the "North German Gazette's" denial became known. An official aspect was given to Colonel Goethals' declaration of the Kaiser's attitude when the Colonel appeared before the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals. Senator Brandegee, chairman of the Committee, made this statement: "When Colonel Goethals was before our Committee he referred to the Kaiser's expression of opinion about the military occupation of the Panama Canal, and I asked him a lot of questions about it."

AUSTRIAN KAISER'S FIRMNESS.

A profound sensation was caused throughout the Dual Monarchy on the 31st ultimo by the publication of the particulars of the eventful audience of the Count Khuen-Hedervary, the Hungarian Premier, with the Emperor Francis Joseph last Friday, in the course of which, as now appears, His Majesty declared he would abdicate unless the Hungarian Parliament abandoned the proposed resolutions denying the right of the Crown to call out the Reservists when necessary. The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is King of Hungary and has been envolved in many disputes with the Hungarian Nationalists regarding the control of the Hungarian army. These disputes have revealed the dangers of the full measure of Home Rule granted to Hungary in 1867. The words vary slightly in the versions of the interview given by the different newspapers, but the substance is the same, and it is also certain that publication was made with the consent of His Majesty. According to the "Tageblatt," the Emperor used these words:—"I have been on the Throne for sixty-four years, and have reigned as constitutional King of Hungary for forty-five years, and Hungary has never had a better friend than I. Now they want to take my sovereign rights from me. People must trust me; if they do not, and if these resolutions are not abandoned, I shall be forced to abdicate." Both the Emperor and his Premier were deeply moved, and the latter rose at this point and cried: "Your Majesty, for God's sake——" but the Emperor went on:

"This is no moment for sentimentality. I have considered the matter seriously, and I have no other course left. The resolutions must be got rid of quickly and at once, otherwise it is too late."

Count Khuen-Hedervary, realising the situation, declared that he would call a Ministerial Council immediately and lay its decision before the Emperor within twenty-four hours. The Hungarian Ministers were then summoned by telephone to Vienna, and it was decided the same night to drop the resolutions. The Emperor thereupon reappointed the Khuen-Hedervary Cabinet, which has been in statu demissionis for three weeks. According to another account of the audience, as given in the "Neue Freie Presse," the Emperor did not actually utter the word abdicate, but expressed his meaning by a wave of the hand. An autograph letter of the Emperor to Count Chuen-Hedervary was published in which His Majesty re-affirms his intention of maintaining his constitutional rights undiminished, while observing all the constitutional rights of the Hungarian nation, including that of voting the recruits, and finally appeals to the nation to help him to perform his double duty in this respect. The general effect produced by these revelations is like the feelings of a man who suddenly finds that he has been walking in a mist towards the edge of an abyss without knowing it, and it is generally believed that even the Chauvinist parties will not prove insensible to his Majesty's dignified though pathetic appeal and drive matters to extremes. Apart from the veneration felt for the Emperor Magyars know full well that the Heir-Presumptive is much less favourably disposed to their aspirations than the present ruler. The obstruction to the Army Bill, however, which was the object of the Government to allay by agreeing to the resolutions, will probably be resumed by the Opposition.

OTTOMAN ELECTIONS.

The Parliamentary elections in Turkey are proceeding apace, and everything indicates that the Union and Progress Party, or Committee bloc, will obtain an overwhelming majority, as was foreseen it would from the very first. This result is not surprising in view of the pressure exercised in many instances by the authorities to obtain the return of "electors" who could be relied upon to vote in favour of Unionist candidates. In a country like this where the notions of elections and Parliamentary government are of the crudest kind, the interference of the powers that be may possibly be necessary.

The results known, thus far, of the returns of "electors," who in turn elect the deputies to Parliamentary, are almost exclusively favour of the Union and Progress party. The success of that party in the elections of the first degree is so striking that it is extremely doubtful whether even the leaders of the Opposition will stand a chance of being re-elected. In several cases the "electors" have pronounced against the Opposition candidates. Lutfi Fikri Bey, for instance, has suffered defeat at Dersim (Kurdistan), the supposed stronghold of the Union and Liberty party; Dr. Riza Nur is threatened with failure in Sinope, his own district; while a similar fate appears to await other prominent members of the Opposition. According to the general expectation the latter will make a poor show in the new Chamber, both as regards numerical strength and quality.

The Union and Progress party will, therefore, have it all its own way. Whether that will prove a desirable consummation, time alone will show. The opposition newspapers, "Teeminat" and "Hedef," having been suppressed by a decision of the court-martial on account of articles considered of a nature to excite public feeling, the Union and Liberty party is deprived of its means of publicity in the capital. Although the "Tanin" has generously offered to open its columns to the Opposition—a step regarded more as a joke than seriously meant—it is considered doubtful whether the Opposition will avail itself of the offer.

As regards parties, it may be said that the new Chamber, which is fixed to meet on April 18, will hardly differ from its predecessors as it appeared in the early stage of its existence. The Opposition may, however, be more successful in its efforts at gaining adherents from among the Committee bloc in the new Parliament than was the case in the late Chamber, though this will take time. The first session of the new Parliament will, therefore, in all probability, hardly afford much interest from the point of view of parties, nor is it expected that the debates will partake of the old stormy character owing to the absence of the more combative natures.

The Unionists will thus carry everything before them in the new Chamber, including, of course, the famous bill for the modification of Article thirty-five of the revised Constitution, having for object the restoration of the Sultan's prerogatives in the matter of the dissolution of Parliament, which, it will be remembered, served as a pretext to do away, prematurely, with a Chamber which had become practically unmanageable.

BAVARIA AND THE JESUITS.

The permission given to the Jesuits by the Bavarian Government to preach in Bavarian churches by way of an antidote to Socialism is fast becoming the burning question of the day, and dozens of leading articles dealing with it have already appeared in the newspapers. Judging by the Prussian newspapers one might imagine the safety of the empire to be endangered. The Society of Jesus has temporarily taken the place of England as a popular bugbear in Prussia.

That the matter is one likely to give serious trouble to the Imperial Government is apparent from a second semi-official statement on the subject in the "Norddeutsche Zeitung" this evening, in which a view of the existing law dealing with the Jesuits, diametrically opposed to that adopted by the Bavarian Government, is enunciated. Yesterday's communique stated that the legitimacy of the Bavarian standpoint must be decided in the proper place.

The Constitution expressly lays down that it rests with the Emperor to watch over the execution of the Imperial laws, hence the matter must be brought before him personally. It is stated from Munich that the Imperial Chancellor has informed the Kaiser of the intention of the Bavarian Government with regard to the Jesuits, and the inference drawn is that his Majesty has offered no objection.

Baron von Hertling, the Bavarian Premier, is perfectly aware that neither the Kaiser nor the Chancellor can afford to quarrel with the Roman Catholic party, and he is probably chuckling over a position which is not devoid of piquancy.

The whole question is bound to be raised in Reichstag after the Easter holidays, and the position of the Chancellor is certainly a difficult one. Already his enemy in the shape of the Centre party, of which Baron von Hertling was formerly leader, is setting to work to show that its religious policy is dictated from Rome. The "Vossische Zeitung," for instance, publishes a number of quotations from letters sent by Cardinal Jacobini, formerly Papal Secretary of State, to the Nuncio in Munich, giving him instructions to convey to the leader of the Centre party. "The Centre party is to-day, as it was before—the Papal cavalry," comments the journal.

The German Government, however, requires the help of the "Papal cavalry," and the knowledge of this has led the Bavarian Government to redress what the people of Bavaria considered an intolerable wrong, and to allow the Jesuits to minister to those who desired their ministry. That Rome urged the step is probably true, and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg must accept the position with the best grace he can, seeing that an attempt to oppose the wishes of the Holy See in this matter is likely to cost him his office, or oblige him to advise the Kaiser to dissolve the Reichstag.

CAT TAX FOR ARMAMENTS.

The foreign correspondents in Berlin looked warily at the German newspapers on April 1; for the editors have a habit of making "April fools" of their readers. The fooling is done so seriously that it is no easy matter to distinguish between the true and the false. One paper solemnly announced that Dr. Kaempf, the Radical president of the Reichstag, had been invited to stay with the Kaiser at Corfu and was to travel there with the Imperial Chancellor. There was nothing impossible in such a master of surprises as the Kaiser asking a Radical to stay with him, and many people believed the story. The only clue to its true nature was to be found in a sentence stating that the Chancellor and the President were to have adjacent rooms in the palace. One correspondent actually wrote out a telegram announcing that Reinhardt's "Miracle" was to be performed by the villagers of Ober-Ammergau, and, to the intense disappointment of his colleagues, discovered in time that a German editor had made him an "April fool."

Another suspicious announcement on April 1 was to the effect that the Imperial Government were entertaining the idea of imposing a tax on cats. There was a general opinion that this statement was another attempt to fool the public. The announcement, however, proves to be true. Pussy must pay for the new soldiers. A revolt of the cat lovers of the Empire is threatened, and denunciations of the Government are fulminated to the clicking of knitting needles.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(Continued from page 4).

The first order of which there is any evidence was that given by the pilot, who rushed from the chart-room and shouted "Hard aport!" It is apparently doubtful who gave the first order to get the boats ready, but the chief officer admits that he ordered the No. 1 boat to be lowered. He left it in charge of an able seaman while he went to look after No. 5 boat, and while he was away it capsized. The seaman in question thinks a block jammed, but it is also suggested that the boat was swamped because the vessel was still moving ahead. It is by no means clear yet whether the engines were stopped and restarted; but it is acknowledged that the ship was going five knots when No. 1 boat was capsized. The Coroner's jury returned an open verdict, and there is nothing more to be said until after the Board of Trade inquiry, which opens on May 2; but there is evidently a good deal which requires clearing up.

ASIATICUS.

THE Countess of Minto and the Lady Katharine Coke have succeeded the Lady Desborough and the Lady Bertha Dawkins as Ladies in Waiting to the Queen.

MR. JAMSETJEE TATA.

His Politics and Financial Views.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In his speech at the unveiling of the bust of the late Mr. J. N. Tata, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozshaw M. Mehta dilated at some length on the political views and principles of Mr. Tata to show that, for all practical purposes, Mr. Tata had very actively identified himself with, and was in keen sympathy with the constitutional political reform work in this country, represented by the yearly Congress, the Conferences and the political associations and Sabhas. In this connection it need not be stated that Mr. Tata was a recognised authority on questions of finance and currency having made more than once able contributions to the "Statist" of London. In March 1894 one of such contributions was made to the "Statist" by Mr. Tata which called forth criticism from the "Times of India." To this criticism Mr. Tata gave a very frank reply (12th April 1912) which I ask the favour of your publishing in your paper. Two things are brought out very prominently by Mr. Tata in his letter, one his political convictions on Indian problems from the point of view of a progressive educated Indian and the other no less important the position of the Parsis in this country with reference to the British rulers on the one hand, and the two great arms of Indian population, Mahomedans and Hindus, on the other. If anything, views like these appearing in public print over Mr. Tata's signature, justify and accentuate what fell from Sir Pherozshaw M. Mehta last week.—Yours, etc.,

S.

20th April.

MR. TATA'S FINANCE.

However you may differ from the view expressed in my letter to the "Statist," I must confess to the fair and kindly way in which you undertake to criticise them.

You divide my letter into two parts, one which you call the sentimental patriotic exordium on exchange compensation and the compensation to the Exchange Banks, and the other, the facts and figures of the Indian currency problem. As regards the first head, you seem to insinuate that I have fallen a victim to the temptation of addressing the native gallery. But you must remember that the gallery on behalf of which I have tried to put in a word is entirely cut off from any opportunity of learning my views. The class, which, according to my contention of June last, is the lower agriculturaly class, whose ears it is impossible for me to reach. What you may right call the gallery, the professional, the trading and the capitalists classes, are those who, I say, have benefited by the change, and my remarks cannot at all be regarded as meant either to excite or mislead them. Of course, I believe and say, (though I do so under the burden of an imputation of self-interestedness), that the cotton manufacturing interest has not had justice done to it. Our Government bitterly criticise the conduct of our Exchange Banks, almost unhesitatingly charging them with entering into speculations on surceptiously acquired information. Notwithstanding this, they are compensated to a large extent out of the public revenues for their failure to catch a profitable market. On the other hand, the Indian trader and manufacturer are lectured, though gently, for asking favours from a parental Government, against all the rules of political economy. Do not the latter wish that the hard words had been theirs together with the hard cash? While on this subject, I may be allowed to explain that I have never meant to say that all the silver speculations were on account of the Banks, nor to suggest that the officials of these Banks were wrong in standing out for their claims on behalf of their clients or their shareholders. They were simply doing what they believed to be their duty. It was for the Government to judge whether their claims were just or frivolous.

Then as regards your views about our Civil Service, I am behind no man in appreciating to the full the splendid services its members have from time to time done to this country. But one need not, therefore, be blind to its defects, nor rest satisfied with the blissful impression that it is the best of all blessings attainable under the sun.

Our small community, to my thinking, is peculiarly suited as interpreters and intermediaries between the rulers and the ruled in this country. Through their peculiar position, they have benefited more than any other class by English rule, as it ought to be, in due proportion to the advantage derived from it. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that as much is due from them to the people of this country which gave them shelter for centuries before the commencement of the British rule. Now it is acknowleged on all hands, and by Parsis themselves most of all that, any change in the rulers of this country is sure to affect most seriously the welfare and prosperity of their community. Many even believe emigration a probable contingency, our stake in the country, in proportion to our number, is rather large, and we are very much alive, though it may be from selfishness, to any serious risks incurred by our Government through the wanton and selfish behaviour of some part or portion of the community ruling over us. British rule in the abstract is nearly as good as it can be in India, and nobody dare cavil at that. But abstract intentions are one thing and serious performances quite another. As regards the latter, then, do you mean seriously to contend that it is not the duty of every citizen, even including yourself, to see that everywhere the performances are up to the promises? Pure natives of this country, whenever they venture to criticise the actions of individuals in authority, are liable to have their motives questioned, but in the case of Parsis, such doubtful motive must be regarded as non-existent.

Most of the remarks I have made about the services are mere repetitions of the assertions made by the Committee who have taken such an indulgent view of their claims. My principal objection to the recent legislation lies in the clear admission made by the Committee in its report that the chief cause of financial pressure was the Government's anxiety to compensate its servants, apart from the question whether such apprehensions are just and reasonable." And this in the tooth of the declarations made by Sir David Barbour in his Financial Statement of March 1873 that "the financial position of the Government of India was such as to give cause for apprehension" that it was "disheartening," and that "the era of surpluses had come to an end," and more to that effect, as given in my letter to the "Statist."

As to the facts and figures of the Indian currency problem, there are so many and varied opinions about them that nothing is to be gained by my trespassing further upon your space. But as regards your contention that instead of one rupee having been raised in value as a consequence of the legislation of June last, it had actually been depreciated, I must ask to be allowed to differ from it. Instead of comparing the rupee with gold, which is subject to quite different causes of appreciation and depreciation, you ought to compare it with the dollar, which is subject to exactly the same influences as the rupee. On June 25th, Rs. 330 could purchase 100 dollars only, now the same amount can purchase 122 dollars.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) JAMSETJI N. TATA.

DEATH OF A STATE VAZIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 21.

Khan Bahadur Sheik Sadikali Sherali, Vazir of Khairpur State, who had gone to Lahore for a change after the termination of festivities in connection with the conferment of the title of G. C. I. E. on his Highness Mir Imambuksh Khan Talpur, ruler of Khairpur State, died there suddenly yesterday. Sheik Sadikali belonged to the Sind Provincial Service. His services were lent to the Khairpur State after the death of Sardar Mahomed Yakub Khan, C. I. E.

HOME 'VARSITY MATCHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 21.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires:, "In the 'Varsity matches Cambridge won the doubles by four games to one and the singles by three games to love.

In the Public Schools competitions Charterhouse beat Wellington by four games to love.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Mahableshwar Meeting Agenda.

The following is a preliminary list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay to be held at Government House, Mahableshwar, on Thursday, 9th May.

I.—New Members:—

New Additional Members will make the oath of solemn affirmation and take their seats.

II.—Questions asked by Honourable Members and the answers thereto:—

III.—Bills:—

1. A Bill to provide for the licensing of race-courses in the Bombay Presidency—"Second Reading."

2. A Bill for the Registration of Charities—"Second Reading."

3. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878—"First Reading."

4. A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901—"Second Reading."

5. A Bill further to amend the Bomboy Land Revenue Code, 1879—"Second Reading."

6. A Bill to provide for the levy of a Cess from the Musalman Landholders in Sind for the promotion of Education in that Community—"First Reading."

IV.—Motions of which notice has been given:—

By the Honourable Mr. Raghunath Pandurang Karandikar. The following amendments in Bill No. II of 1911 (a Bill for the Registration of Charities), namely:—

1. (1) "To insert" in sub-clause (2) of clause 13 between the words "compliance" and "shall" the words "to section 7".

(2) "To add" after sub-clause (2) of the said clause the following sub-clause, namely:

"(3) The Magistrate in giving judgment may specify a period within which compliance under section 6 shall be made and in the event of non-compliance within the specified period the Magistrate shall send a certified copy of the judgment to the Registrar who shall then act upon it as if it were an application for registration under section 6 and the trustee so fine shall be liable to the provisions of section 7."

II. "To substitue" in clause 14 for the words "District Magistrate" in the two places were they occur the words "Magistrate, First Class."

III. "To substitute" for clause 15, the following clause, namely:

"15. Any conviction under this Act is appealable to the Court of Sessions having local jurisdiction."

IV. (1) "To insert" in clause 16 between the words "may" and "make" the words "with the previous consent of the Advocate General or the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs but not otherwise."

(2) "To add" after the said clause the following clauses, namely:

"17. (2) Whenever a trustee is to be prosecuted under section 13 he shall be given three months' notice by the Registrar of the intended prosecution and if the person to whom the notice is so given files in the District Court a civil suit, for a declaration that the trust is not of the kind specified in the Act, or that, he is not liable to be called upon under section 7, to render accounts, the proceedings before the Magistrate shall be stayed.

(2) Such suits will be entertained without notice, under section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code, or a Conciliator's Certificate or a Certificate under the Pensions Act, or without any other initiary formality.

(3) Subject to the result of such suit, the Magistrate's judgment, if not appealed against, or the Sessions Court's Appellate judgment shall be final.

18. No application, appeal, part of any record or process under this Act shall be liable to any kind of stamp duty."

V.—Discussion of matters of general public interest:—

"Resolution by the Honourable Mr. Raghunath Pandurang Karandikar."—

1. That the Governor-in-Council may be pleased to give his attention to the betterment of the status, capacity and remuneration of the Village Police.

"Resolution by the Honourable Rao Bahadur Shriniwas Konher Rodde."—

2. That the Governor-in-Council may be pleased to reconsider the orders curtailing the Annual Report of the Director of Public Instruction.

3. That the Governor-in-Council may be pleased to arrange with the Railway Board for the introduction of an intermediate class of carriage between Poona and Bangalore or at least on the Poona-Hubli section of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

"Resolution by the Honourable Sardar Narayanrao Govind alias Baba Saheb Ghorpade Faghirdar of Ichalkaranji".—

4. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council that the restriction imposed by section 85 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code on holders of alienated villages in which there exist hereditary Patel and accountant in the matter of receiving their dues on account of rent or land revenue direct from the inferior holder be removed by repealing section 85 of the Land Revenue Code or if that is not possible to order that the revenue of alienated villages should be recovered by the processes mentioned in section 150 of the Land Revenue Code without it being necessary for the Inamdar to apply for assistance.

VI.—Papers to be presented to the Council—

(1) Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. V of 1912 (A Bill to provide for the licensing of race-courses).

(2) Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. I of 1912 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901).

(3) Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. II of 1912 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879).

THANA OR KALYAN?

Proposed Transfer of the Headquarters.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Thana was held yesterday in the Krida Bhavan, Thana, to protest against the proposed transfer of the district headquarters from that town to Kalyan. Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Trimbak Acharya presided and there were a large number of Thana's most prominent inhabitants present, on the occasion, among whom were to be seen, Mr. Merwanji Naoroji Antia; Mr. Govind Balwant Pradhan; Mr. Keshav A. Padhye; Mr. Sheikh Ahmed Sheikh Imam Subedar; Mr. Nusserwanji Naoroji Antia; Mr. Sorabji Dosabhoy Patel; Mr. Vinayak Shanker Bhagoat; Mr. M. S. Rangnekar; Mr. Edalji Shapurji Shroff; Mr. Kavasji Bhikaji Vakil; and Mr. Fazlealli Mahomed Jamal.

The Chairman who opened the proceedings dwelt on the inconvenience which the proposed transfer of the headquarters would cause to the people of Thana.

Mr. Govind Balwant Predhan moved the first resolution appointing Rao Bahadur Acharya, Mr. Merwanji Naoroji Antia, Mr. Tribhovendas Jamnadas, Mr. Vinayak Lasuran Bhave and the mover to form a Committee to draft a petition to Government protesting against the proposed transfer and and also to form a deputation to wait upon H. E. the Governor in the matter.

In support of his motion Mr. Pradhan made a long speech in the course of which he recounted the history of the question. It was originally intended to transfer the district headquarters to Bandra, but the cost was found to be prohibitive. This was in about 1905. Government then decided that the headquarters should remain at Thana and sanctioned the building of quarters for the Collector and other officers and also commenced building the Police lines. The next suggestion for a transfer came from Mr. Mogsey, acting Collector, who advocated a transfer to Malyan near Dahanu. Mr. Pradhan drew the attention of those present to the Government resolution issued last year in which it was stated that Government were not anxious to change the headquarters. A Committee was then appointed by Government, which consisted of officials, to consider the matter and to see if it was possible to find a suitable site the island of Salsette near Thana, and it was absolutely impossible to get such a site near Thana, to select one outside of Salsette, for it was that the island had of late ground, so important and was felt progressing at such a rate that in about twenty years it would have to be converted into a separate Collectorate. The Committe was also asked to see that the cost of the proposed transfer was not prohibitive, and also to suggest what use should be made of the present official buildings in Thana. The Committee was further asked to take into consideration the vested interests of the people of Thana. Major Marjori banks who was a member of the Committee and who held the post of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, then in order to find out whether malaria existed in Thana, examined the spleens of the school boys and found that only six per cent. of them had enlarged spleens. Thana was thus found practically free from malaria. He then examined the people living in the surrounding villages with the result that twenty per cent. of them were found to be suffering from that disease.

Mr. Pradhan then went on to say how the idea of a transfer first originated. A few years ago some bungalows were built on the Parsik Hill near Thana, and the officers' servants who were quartered at the foot of the hill were attacked by malaria. A European lady succumbed to another disease, but the cause was erroneousiy attributed to malaria, and the European residents wanted to have the headquarters transferred from Thana. The Committee appointed by Government had selected Valdhuni, a place about two miles from the town of Kalyan and about a mile and a half from the Railway Station, for the headquarters. It was against this proposal that the meeting was held that day to protest. Mr. Pradhan next duelt upon the claims of Thana to continue to be the headquarters of the district, which it had been for more than four centuries. It contained many public institutions and its claim for a retention of the headquarters in its midstt was undoubtedly strong.

Mr. Keshav A. Padhye seconded the resolution which was supported by Mr. Merwanji Naoroji Antia and Mr. Sheikh Ahmed Sheikh Imam Subedar, and carried.

Mr. Merwanji Antia also spoke once the great disadvantages of the proposed transser and appealed to Government to retain the headquarters at Thana.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman erminated the, proceedings.

OUR INSULAR DISDAIN.

(BY PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

"Man might live at first
"The animal life, but is there nothing more?
"In due time let him critically learn
"How he lives, and the more he gets to know
"Of his own life's adaptabilities
"The more joy-giving will his life become."

In Florence, where we touch the past at every step is the church of San Giovanni, now used as the baptistery. Its far-famed bronze gates are worthy of Paradise in Michel-Angelo's opinion. A competition was held for them. The master-piece of Leonardo Ghiberti, the sculptor, was so nearly equalled by that of Filipo Brunelleschi that, but for the latter's generous avowal that Ghiberti's was the best the two would have shared the honours between them. Brunelleschi then turned the first of Tuscan architects. The Cupola of the Cathedral is his chef-d'œuvre. Here again the rivals were brought together. The Syndics had given him Ghiberti for accomplice. To conclusively prove to them his incompetence, Brunelleschi feigned an attack of pleurisy just when the walls were finished, and the vaulting of the dome could not be begun till the chain work which was to strengthen, and bind the eight sides was first made. Here was an impasse. Gheberti could not get on. Why had he not the heart to do the graceful by with drawing himself, ere the wardens and syndics saw that the best remedy to remove Brunelleschi's pleurisy was to remove Ghiberti? The architect then entered upon the scene. His invention and courage kept the Cupola standing, when the supports were removed. Thus were the triumphs of Michel-Angelo and Wren made possible later. This historical episode is enpassant to ask, why Ghiberti had no grateful memory of Brunelleschi letting him carry off the palm in the bronze gates? If professional rivalries and jealousies do not admit of men

LIVING IN A LARGER LOVE

they ought not at least to cherish a self-complacent insular disdain of other men's merits, social standing and beliefs. To set out in this world with no other principle than a crafty intention to interest is to creep through the inferior walks of like. Ruskin's one message repeated in a thousand forms—never altered and never retreated from that goodness is more than gold, and character out-weighs intellect, is what alone makes for spiritual growth. Solving the problems of stone, and steel, and wood, he wrote his "Seven Lamps of Architecture," or rather the seven laws of life and happpiness. He has proved to us that life's deadliest and most despicable enemy is a lie; whether it is the party lie of the press, "the patriotic lie of the historian, the provident lie of the politician, the zealous lie of the partisan, the merciful lie of the friend, or the careless lie of each man to himself." For if untruth is fatal to the stability of buildings, much more is it fatal to excellence in the soul. Ere sincere relations can subsist between individuals, a kindly fellow-feeling must step into displace our ingrained pride. Then can we seek out lovingly the points whereon we agree with others, and not censoriously those where in we differ. Then can we do a course of mental travel among forms of belief foreign to our own, as would help us to live in a clearer light, as well as a larger love. For is not our knowledge more proportionate to moonlight—so civil and yet so savage—than it is to the light of day? It is no more dusky in ordinary nights than in the habitual atmosphere of our minds.

WHAT MORE WHOLESOME

than the very endeavour to clear the dusk, to distinguish between the good in others which we would naturalise and assimilate for ourselves, and the error which could be profitable neither for them, nor for us? Every section of every faith desires to include in its survey the whole fabric of truth. No party admits to its antagonist that its study of the divine edifice has been confined to a single aspect. And yet the fact is beyond all candid questioning that each group of worshippers with whatever honesty of intention they may have started to go round about the building, and view it fairly from every side, have, notwithstanding, their favourite point of contemplation, intent on that side of truth to which, from temperament or circumstance, they are most attached. There is both good and evil in this inevitable partiality but the good will be most happily realised, and the evil most successfully avoided, if we have liberality, enough now and then to take each other's places, as do the members of the Theosophical Society, extending tolerance to all, even to the intolerant, not as a privilege, but a duty seeking to remove ignorance. Thus what we have deeply studied, and that which we have but touched with our plument both disclose their blessing to us and fill higher the measure of our joy. Is it not much to be pitied that very few among us should be impelled by a sincere desire to remove religious antagonism, to draw together men of good-will of all shades of opinion, and share with them the result of their studies? Is the

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

whose bond of union is not the profession of a common belief but a common quest and yearning for truth to be described and defamed? This is being done every day, and in the name of progress buy such as would pass for men of learning, who when they say they understand the movement really misunderstand it. Have their spirits been finely touched by education to fine issues? Then purity of life and devotion to high ideals ought to effloresce. That they do not point to the fact of how complicated the agitations of modern existence are. With the love of money; the fear of poverty and the continual concentration of the mind on personal interests, the largest percentage of those who believe themselves to be tiptop gentlemen is of mere time-servers, ready to hold the stirrup leather of the strongest. Why is not a simple life livable to-day in our so-called civilised Community! Take our youths and girls, and see how little they are at ease with all their school and college culture. It has not taught them manliness enough to accept their small gentility, to joy in doing good, and breathe an inward prayer of thankfulness by resting content, Mistrusting their belongings, and something about themselves, these spirited young folks with a good appetite for the best of everything, look on life as a poor business, the outlook for extravagant idle habits, fostered by fashionable dissipation being poor. Civilisation has so far carried us beyond the mile-stone of one being born a simple nature, that it has come to mean a fool. And yet it is nothing but the truth that, ours is a world in which the sweetest song is the simplest.

"La chanson le plus paisible
"Est la chanson des bergers.

It is but a simple marble shaft, that stands forth the truly beautiful column. What decks the most perfect capital is the simple acanthus leaf.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

Cheshires Just Beat Grant Medical College.

On Saturday the Hockey match held on the Marine Lines ground in the second round of the Aga Khan Tournament was probably the most exciting one that has so far occurred this season. The contesting teams were both aspirants for the cup, the 2nd Cheshire Regiment having been the holders for two years and the Grant Medical always having figured prominently in the final round or semi-final round of the Tournament. Naturally amongst the large crowd present the majority of the spectators supported the local team, which was beaten just before the call of time by only one goal.

The medical men were the first to attack from the preliminary "bully" and then even and dangerous rushes were made by both sides. However, the backs at either end of the field put up a splendid defence, Sergt. Price of the holders' team especially distinguishing himself. James and Doyle then made a good run for the local team, but no one was up to take the centre and the ball went into the charge of the Cheshires' forwards, Benson giving Turner a shot to save. A corner followed and then Whitlow forced another off Turner. The Medicals rallied, but the rushes on both sides were again even. Subsequently the military forwards made a pretty combined rush which, however, did not result in any score. After another lapse Hodgkins passed to Benson who tested Turner with a shot which he saved cleverly. When half-time came the Cheshires were pressing. Score:—

Cheshires .... love
Grant Medical College.................... love

On crossing over the Cherhires made a brisk attack, but H. Easdon and Gartridge stemmed the rush Hildreth again cleared the ball from a corner. The Medicals retaliated, but were continually penalised. A shot from Doyle was cleverly saved by Moore. Then A. Easdon had his head accidentally broken by a hit from a stick and was carried off the field from which time the Cheshires pressed, but failed to convert a corner. Easdon returned, his head swathed in bandages, and was the recipient of laud applause. Even play ensued and then the Medicals lost a chance by failing to make use of a centre from their outside right. After this Moore made a brilliant save from a shot by A Easdon who received a pass from James. After more even and exciting play, Benson obtained the ball, passed to Galvin who in turn sent it to Whitlow. Whitlow was at his post and with a beautiful rising shot from an awkwad angle, won a most interesting game for his side just on the call of time. Score:—

Cheshires.............................. 1 goal
Grant Medical College .... love.

The teams were composed as follows:—

Cheshires:—Goal, Moore; backs, Price and Harris; half-backs, Stowel, Russell and Robinson; forwards, Eden, Whitlow, Hodgkins, Galvin and Benson.

Medicals:—Goal, Turner; backs, H. Easdon and Hildreth; half-backs, Newland, Beverage, and Gartridge; forwards, James, Doyle, A. Easdon, Rose and Eyles.

TOURNAMENT TABLE.

Parsi Pioneers "B" ...Bye	Y.P. H.C. 6-2		
Young Parsi H. C. Poona Bye			
Real Instituto Luso-Ind. Bye	Bom. Gym 2-1		
Bombay Gymkhana ...Bye			
14th Hussars ... ...Bye	14th Hrs. 1-0		
2nd Dorset Regiment...Bye			
Grant Medical College	Medicals. 3-1	2nd Chesh. 1-0	
St. Xavier's			
2nd Cheshire Regiment ...	2nd Chesh. 2-0		
B. E. S. Old Boys			
Parsi Pioneers "A" ...	Cyclists 6-1	Draw	
Cyclists' Hockey Club ...			
Rising Star Sporting Club..	Royal War. 5-0		
Royal Warwickshire Regt.			
Hornets I. B. Institution Bye			
Pioneers H C. ... Bye			
Combined Poona Hky C Bye			
R. G. A. Colaba ... Bye			
M. A. O. Aligarh ... Bye	M A O 1-0		
Bombay Police ... Bye			

This evening the Cyclists and the Royal Warwicks will replay their drawn game.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 20.

In the Beighton Hockey Cup (second round), Seebpore beat the Y. M. C. A. (Jamalpore) by 2 goals to love, Wilke scoring the first goal after a brilliant dribble.

The teams were evenly balanced and the exchanges were easy throughout.

The City Club (an Indian team) lost to the E. I. R. on the Customs ground by 2 goals to love.

The Orientals (another Indian team) played Dalhousie. Extra time was played, but the game ended in a draw of one all.

WELLINGTON RACES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, APRIL 20.

The racing to-day was all that could be desired. The attendance was good and included His Excellency the Governor, Miss Hammick and party, the Maharajah of Mysore, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, Sir Harold Stuart, and the Rajah of Cochin. The races this year have proved the best witnessed on the Wellington course for many years. The class of the entries was very much better, and the Willington meeting has been a great success.

The details are as follows:—

COCHIN PLATE.—4 ponies, 1 1-4 mile.

Mr. Rungaswamy's Mignonette, 11st. 5lbs...Owner 1
Col. Desaraj Urs' Molly D..................Mr. Steele 2
Capt. Hannyngton's Cocoa, 11st. 8lbs.............. Capt. Kenworthy 3

BETTING.—5 to 1 against Mooly D, 3 to 1 Mignonette, 4 to 1 Cocoa.

THE RACE.—No time was taken. A great part of the race, the field ran well together. Up the straight home it proved a good contest, Mignonette and Molly D. running neck to neck and Mignonette just managing to put on a spurt near the post. Won by 3-4 lengths, 2 lengths between second and third.

DESARAJ URS' CUP.—A handicap for Arab and countrybred ponies, one mile.

The Zemindar of Sivagiri's Master Mason, 9st. 9lbs...Hoyt 1
Capt. Brassey's William Rufus, 10st. 7lbs............ Meah Jan 2
Mr. Rungaswamy's Claude Duval, 8st. 6lbs......... Owner 3

ALSO RAN:—Priceless.

BETTING.—6 to 1 against Priceless, 10 to 1 Claude Duval, 2 to 1 on Master Mason, 4 to 1 William Rufus.

THE RACE.—Master Mason led from the start with William Rufus all along dangerous, and Claude Duval made a good third. Won by 2 lengths, one length between second and third. Time—1 min. 24 seconds.

MYSORE CUP.—Handicaap for horses, 1 mile.

Mr. Steele's Reeba, 10st. 10lbs...............Melsom 1
The Maharajah of Mysore's Mary B, 10st. 3lbs. Zemindar of Sivagiri 2
Captain Kenworthy's Sholto, 11st. 7lbs.......................... Owner } Dead heat 3
Major Dinnistoun's Naughty Novice, 10st. 7lbs...................... Owner }

ALSO RAN:—Hare Bell, Wassail, Bell Dhu.

BETTING:—4 to 1 against Hare Bell, Mary B, and Sholto, 2 to 1 Reeba, evens Wassail, 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE.—Wassail, ridden by Hoyt, unfortunately fell soon after completing one round of the course. Reeba ran a close race with Mary B up to the last bend when Reeba came away and won by three lengths, 4 lengths between second and third. Naughty Novice made a good fourth. Time—1min. 14 4-5secs.

WELLINGTON HANDICAP.—For ponies, 14-2 and under 7 furlongs.

Capt. Logan's Rolling Stone, 10st. 5lbs......Capt. Kenworthy 1
Mr. Rungaswamy's Lady's Maid, 10st. 10lbs. Melsom 2
The Maharajah of Mysore's Master Priam, 11st. Capt. Annesley 3

ALSO RAN:—Paulin.

BETTING:—Evens Master Priam and Lady's Maid, 5 to 1 Rolling Stone, 10 to Paulin.

THE RACE.—Lady's Maid led right up to the last bend, Rolling Stone running second. Up the straight, Rolling Stone shot to the front and won a good race by three lengths, four lengths between second and third. No time was taken.

POLO SCURRY.—For Polo ponies, 3 furlongs.

The Yuvaraj of Mysore's Wild Night, 11st. 4lbs. Mr. Steele 1
Capt. Clarke's Upshot, 11st..................Owner 2
Capt. Popham's Zuleika, 11st. 4lbs.........Owner 3

ALSO RAN:—Exchange, Zorada, Second.

BETTING:—3 to 1 against Exchange, Wild Night and Upshot, 10 to 1 Zorada and evens Zuleika.

THE RACE:—The field ran well together, the finish being a close one between Upshot and Wild Night. Time—41 seconds.

CONSOLATION HANDICAP.—For ponies 4 furlongs.

Mr. Rungaswamy's Fair Sex, 9st. 7lbs.......Melsom 1
The Zemindar of Sivagiri's Ninette, 10st. 7lbs. Capt. Kenworthy 2
Capt. Clark's Upshot, 10st................................ 3

ALSO RAN:—Paulin.

THE RACE:—Fair Sex led from the start and won comfortably. Time—54 4-5 seconds.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

Annual Distribution of Prizes.

The annual prize-giving of the Cathedral High Schools was held on Saturday afternoon at the Town Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton presiding.

There was a very crowded attendance of the friends and pupils of the institutions and on the dais were the Hon. Mr. Heaton, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, Mr. P. R. Wilson, the Rev. W. A. Sawtell, and other governors of the schools. The proceedings opened with an interesting programme of music and recitation by the boys and girls of the schools, the singng of the boys being especially applauded.

The following are some facts taken from the report presented to the meeting:—

The number on the rolls remains practically the same as that of last year. The number of admission was slightly low, due chiefly to the smaller number of boys transferred from the Girls' School at the end of the year. The number of boarders has been the same and the dormitory is full. During the year the Rev. Canon C. M. Barham resigned the office of Secretary to the Schools, on leaving for England. He was succeeded by the Rev. W. A. Sawtell. Canon Barham was mainly instrumental in obtaining from Government the enhanced grant, which has effected great relief to the finances of the Schools.

Two boys passed the Matriculation and one the Senior Cambridge Examination. Both have entered Arts College. Three boys passed the Preliminary Cambridge Local Examination and one boy the Junior Cambridge Examination. In other classes the results were disappointing. Games have been played regularly with much interest and good results. The Cadet Company on the whole did well. It has been re-organised this year and has made a promising start. The grant received from Government is still expended for volunteering purposes and games.

An interesting programme of music, recitation and a skirt dance by some of the young ladies present was applauded by an appreciative audience.

Mrs. Heaton then having distributed the prizes, the chairman addressed the meeting. He said that they could honestly congratulate the teachers and the pupils on the excellent work that they were doing. He hoped that the knowledge that was imparted to the pupils could be gathered partly from the report and partly from what they had seen. There had been several ways of thinking about education, and in spite of all differences of opinion, one thing stood out very clear and that was the effect education had on character. He urged that they had reason for believing and knowing that education in the Cathedral schools had been worthily directed to the formation of steadfastness and uprightness of character.

Mr. Heaton then referred to their Majesties' visit and asked the children to remember all that they had seen to tell their grandchildren the tale of this memorable event.

In conclusion, he said that it was a personal pleasure to Mrs. Heaton and himself to go there and see for themselves the excellent work done by the schools in India, of which the Bombay schools were very important since the improvement of English schools in India, of which the Bombay schools were the very best (applause).

A vote of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Heaton terminated the proceedings.

The following is the Boys' prize list:—

STANDARD 9.

Bishop's Prize.......................... Almeyda.
2nd Gen Study.......................... Lisboa 1.
Scripture.................................. Brown 1.

STANDARD 8.

Gen Study.................................. Odwell 1.
Special...................................... Dubash.

STANDARD 7.

Gen Study.................................. Baille.

STANDARD 6.

1 Gen Study.............................. Mathalone 1.
2 Gen Study.............................. Brewin 1.
Scripture.................................. Brewin 1.
Attendance................................ Lynch.
Monitor's.................................. Cunningham.

STANDARD 5.

1 Gen Study.............................. Hildreth.
2 Gen Study.............................. Prescott.
Scripture.................................. Hildreth.
Special...................................... Jacob.
Attendance................................ Jacob.
Monitor's.................................. Jacob.

STANDARD 4.

1 Gen Study.............................. Mayes, absent.
2 Gen Study.............................. Carslet.
Scripture.................................. Moultan.
Special...................................... Lowe.
Attendance................................ Monteiro.
Attendance................................ Brown.

STANDARD 3.

1 Gen Study.............................. Humphrey.
2 Gen Study.............................. Khareghat.
Scripture.................................. Banks.
Attendance................................ Humphrey.
Attendance................................ Aria.

STANDARD 2.

1 Gen Study.............................. Horne.
2 Gen Study.............................. Williams.
Scripture.................................. Horne.
Scripture.................................. Horne.
Attendance................................ Grant.
Attendance................................ Sullivan 2.

STANDARD 1.

1 Gen Study.............................. Todman 1.
Scripture.................................. Todman 1.
Lower Div. Prize........................ Hogan.

(UPPER SCHOOL.)

1 Drawing Prize.......................... Binks.

(LOWER SCHOOL.)

2 Drawing Prize.......................... Prescott.
Special Prize............................. Michael 1.

MUSIC.

1 Choir Prize.............................. Baillie.
2 Senior Singing Prize................. Grant Horne 1.
3 Junior Singing Prize.................. Sell.
4 Junior Singing Prize.................. Cochrane.
Special Prize.............................. Grant Horne 1.

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA.

Progress of the Department in 1911.

MR. BERNARD COVENTRY'S REPORT.

In the course of his introduction to the Report on the Progress of Agriculture in India for 1910-11, Mr. Bernard Coventry, officiating Inspector-General of Agriculture, writes:—

It is gratifying to be able to state that the progress recorded in previous years has been well maintained: indeed, as the work expands and the experience of the staff increases, the beneficent and productive character of the Department's undertakings becomes daily more apparent. As in last year's report, I propose to summarise in the introductory chapter a few of the more important items of the year, leaving the public to seek further and more detailed information in the body of the report and the publications of the department.

COTTON.

The continued increase in the ravages of the cotton boll-wevil in America, in the causes which have of recent years rendered Egyptian cotton uncertain. Together with a natural increase in demand have brought about a threatened shortage in the world's outturn of cotton and forced into prominence the importance of India as a grower for the world's markets; consequently, sustained efforts are being made in the cotton tracts of the dependency to improve the quality as well as increase the quantity of the staple. In Madras the improvements have taken two lines: one the separation and selection of the best indigenous variety resulting in the spread of the improved local variety called karungani the other, the introduction of an exotic called cambodia. The results of the efforts of the Agricultural Department with the first has been to convert whole tracts of what were, till recently, inferior mixed Indian cottons, into pure "Karungani" tracts, and so large are the areas over which this improvement has been carried out that the trade has been actually influenced.

The second line of cotton improvement in Madras is the introduction of an entirely foreign variety called "Cambodia," which ranks in quality with the best American, is therefore suited to the Liverpool market, and "the yield per acre is four to five times that of the indigenous cottons." From nothing, four or five years ago, it is now being cultivated in many thousand acres, and, according to the last report, "will soon be found in every part of the country and should effect a revolution in the local cotton industry." Its yield last year was 33,000 bales, valued at Rs. 60,00,000, and this year a very large increase is expected. Most of this outturn has been taken over at full prices by mills in Madras, which are weaving with it a quality of cloth never before woven by machinery in this country. It is also satisfactory to know that one firm last year shipped 10,000 bales of "Cambodia" cotton direct to Liverpool, so that unlike some other parts of India a buying agency for long-staple cotton for Liverpool has been established in Madras.

In the Central Provinces, the improvement of cotton is going on apace where two varieties, one giving increased quantity of lint and the other a better quality, are being pushed, while a third, called "Buri" of the American type with lint about an inch in length, has also proved valuable under certain conditions. The importance and value of the work on improved cottons in this province may be gauged by the fact that according to the most recent information there will, this year, be 100 cotton seed-farms in Berar alone, covering an aggregate area of some 4,000 acres and capable of producing one million pounds of pure seed per annum for distribution to cultivators. These seed-farms do not belong to Government, but are owned by landholders and cultivators who have been induced by the Agricultural Department to grow pure seed of improved varieties for supply to cultivators.

In the Bombay Presidency, the improvement of the cotton plant is being well maintained. In Surat, 10,000 acres of improved Broach cotton were grown in 1911, which a Bombay syndicate offered to buy up at 5 per cent. in advance of the price paid for local cotton, though the real value of the improved variety was estimated at 8 per cent. more than the local. If the full value could be obtained, the cultivation would undoubtedly spread more rapidly, but, as I pointed out in previous reports, the Indian markets as a whole being unaccustomed to deal in anything but short staple, fair rates are not always obtainable for long staple. This is the chief difficulty which the Agricultural Department has still to face in Sind, where there are extensive areas suited to the growth of long-staple cotton. I am, however, glad to be able to say that the establishment of buying agencies for this quality is being seriously taken up by the trade in some parts of India, and, as already remarked, in Madras, the local mills are buying "Cambodia" cotton at full prices and shippers for the Liverpool trade are in the market for this variety. The mills at Nagpur are likewise paying fair prices for "Buri" cotton. There are thus pleasing signs that the defects in trade conditions pointed out in previous reports are being recognised and that efforts are being made to remove them.

In view, however, of the clamour which is often raised that the Indian cultivator should be made to grow more cotton, it cannot be too strongly insisted on that the problem of the increase in the cotton area in this country is an economic one.

SUGAR.

The importance of the sugar industry to India, and the critical position in which it is finding itself to-day, merits special mention. In consequence of the situation, more or less serious, which has arisen, the Board of Agriculture was called together in November last, some three months before due date, principally on this account, in order to advise Government on the policy it should adopt in regard to sugar. Although the meeting was held at a time not strictly coming with in the period of this Annual Report, it is, I think, permissible, owing to the importance of the subject, to refer to it here.

As I pointed out in my opening address to the Board, "there are certain ominous signs in the condition of India's sugar trade which we cannot afford to ignore. With increased facilities for cheap ocean traffic to and from all parts of the world, and with the easy means of transit within herself brought about by her net-work of railways, India has been deprived of the natural barriers which formerly protected her primitive industries, and consequently her sugar markets have been invaded by cheap white sugar from abroad. The imports of this white sugar have risen in the past twenty years from 80,000 tons to 700,000 tons per annum. It is not only displacing the existing indigenous white sugar, but owing to its cheapness the consumption of extra quantities of white sugar is encouraged, especially where the influence of Western civilisation is being most felt and it is being mixed with molasses and "gur" and retailed as "gur." It is thus undermining the foundations of the "gur" industry as well as of the indigenous refined product. The effect has been to cause a decline in the area under cane and a decrease in the number of sugar mills and refineries in the more important sugar tracts of India.

As the result of the evidence placed before the Board, and the discussion which took place, the following points were agreed to in a series of resolutions:—(1) That owing to its threatened position the sugar industry deserved the assistance of Government; (2) that the appointment of a Sugar Engineer was necessary; (3) that sugar stations should be located in sugar tracts; (4) that an acclimatisation and cane-breeding station should be established for the production of high quality canes; (5) that facilities should be afforded to capitalists for the acquisition of land and the erection of central factories and assistance should be given by subsidy or otherwise to pioneer factories.

The appointment of a Sugar Engineer has already been carried out and he has been placed under the Director of Agriculture in the United Provinces, where half the sugar of India is produced and the industry is vital to the welfare of the agricultural population. The establishment of a cane-breeding station is under the consideration of the Government of India, and the location of sugar stations in sugar tracts will doubtless receive the attention of Local Governments. It is too soon to report on the facilities it will be possible to afford to capitalists for central and pioneer factories, but the matter is being enquired into and there seems little reason to doubt but that there exists great scope for the successful introduction of the centralised sugar factory systdm. It is perhaps not generally known that there are factories in both North and South India, working in recent years upon this system, that have demonstrated the possibility of making white sugar direct from the cane, at a profit to both the sugar factory and the grower, with sugar selling at the minimum market price. And further as indicated by the evidence placed before the Board there are large areas of waste land available to capitalists capable of producing large crops of cane and waiting the erection of factories on the centralised system. Thus, if the salvation of the Indian sugar industry lies in the adoption of his system, as there appear very good grounds for believing, there would not only seem no reason to doubt that the whole of the foreign sugar now imported into India could be made in this country, but there would even seem to be room for imagining the possibility of an export trade to foreign countries. These considerations appear to be warranted by the evidence submitted to the Board. It only remains for those interested to avail themselves of the information thus afforded.

THE LADIE'S CORNER.

MAIL GOSSIP FROM PARIS.

A Parisienne, writing from Paris on Tuesday, of mail week says:—Lady Duff Gordan receives. The Parisiennes are extraordinary people. They are tickled to death—as the Americans say—at the idea of a titled woman going into trade, and they accept the invitation received by the morning's post to spend an hour in a crowd on a warm day and look at clothes. In a small street leading from the Rue Miromesnil there are policemen to regulate the traffic, and cars two and three deep that cannot draw up to the house. You must go round, and follow the line if you wish to arrive at the psychological moment. And would you know what the psychological moment is? Tea. With great difficulty I managed to squeeze my way up the stair-case to the room with the stage. Not, that I could get anywhere near the stage, but I knew it was there. I must acknowledge that I did not look at the dresses that were being peraded past the closely packed rows of chairs. I dare say they were very beautiful, but I did not see them. My attention was centred on the pretty girls, the mannequins, a trifle too much rouged and powdered, perhaps, but how lovely: and upon a group of mature ladies with their backs to the parade eating one after another of all the little iced cakes, each in its little crinkled paper with the name of a fashionable confectioner printed thereon; and upon other ladies with outstretched hands waiting for the chocolate and the iced coffee to snatch a cup as the waiters passed. It was, indeed, an extraordinary performance. But I am sorry to say there are women, even among the best-born, who are to be met wherever tea and cakes are given away. Some of the nice women, and there were plenty, refused the proffered refreshments at first, but after spending an hour in the heated rooms they followed the example of their neighbours. It was a curious sight, this crowd of Pariasians and strangers many seated upon the staircase, eating chatting, looking and listening to a selection from The Count of Luxembourg

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PICTURE GALLERY EXHIBITION.

Every week sees another exhibition at the small picture galleries. After the Cubists and Futurists we are happy to come upon something healthy and it is like a draught of pure water to see Lisbeth Delvolve-Carriere's flowers and landscapes. The daughter of Eugene Carriere, the greatest artist France has produced of late years, Mme. Delvolve-Carriere has naturally been impregnated with her father's ideas. Under the influence of such a great mind it was impossible to see things in a small manner. Lisbeth has worked hard during the last few years, and in the present exhibition we find her talent more mature, more solid—if I may so express the impression she makes upon me. In one of the paintings, of a pot of white azaleas before a window, I feel the depth of her nature, something of her father's spirit, a tenderness, a sadness that with him went hand in hand. In another canvas, where she deals with orchids in a glass, there is youth and freshness and the influence of happy surroundings. Lisbeth Delvolve-Carriere's exhibition is full of poetry.

LATEST FASHIONS.

The sun shines, and the trees in the Boulevards, the Champs-Elysees, and the Bois de Boulogne are in leaf. The lilac is budding, and some of the chestnuts in flower. And the Parisiennes are resting beside the ride in the "Acacias" and chatting of the latest novelties. Pleated tulle blouses are the attraction of the hour, and it is strange how quickly the word passes from one to the other. Everybody is interested, everybody knows that fine net in white and ecru, or, as it is called this year ochre, is to vie with the classical lawn blouse for morning wear. Both will be required, and both are practical for they can be washed as easily as a pocket-handkerchief. In French families, where there are daughters, the maid washes the white blouses every day and brings them to "the young ladies" each morning with a cleaned pair of white gloves. A maid earns her wage of sixty francs, I assure you! Where the light is so strong, as it is in Paris, everything must be impeccable, and a spot on a serge dress, or a tulle collar not in its first freshness would be as much remarked as a last year's hat. The tulle blouses are tucked perpendicularly, the sleeves have just a batch of five in the centre, and are drawn into a tight-buttoned cuff. A long jabot or tulle and lace at the neck, not pinned on one side, and a similar arrangement of tulle and lace falling over the hands is the smartest style. The collar-bands are either transparent, almost-invisibly boned, of Irish crochet or Valenciennes matching the lace that edges the tulle. With the dark blue classical fine serge tailor costume the white blouse is more elegant, as it harmonises with the white gloves and the wings in the black hat. When, however, a silk costume is worn, the ochre-tinted bodice is more effective and more "dressy," what we call here "habille."

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Apr.	h m	ft. in.	Apl.	h m	ft. in.
S	20	m 0 36	27 6	20	m 6 37	14 6
		1 29 a	28 9		7 13 a	18 9
S	21	m 1 13	27 0	21	m 7 14	14 9
		2 14 a	28 3		7 55 a	19 6
M	22	m 1 54	26 3	22	m 7 56	15 5
		3 5 a	27 7		8 50 a	20 4
TU	23	m 2 43	26 4	23	m 8 47	16 5
		4 5 a	26 10		10 12 a	20 10
W	24	m 3 50	24 5	24	m 9 55	17 6
		5 21 a	26 4			
TH	25	m 5 17	24 0	25	m 0 7	20 7
		6 41 a	26 3		11 26 a	18 5
F	26	m 6 53	24 3	26	m 1 23	19 8
		7 54 a	26 6		1 6 a	18 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Apl. 20	(Saturday)	Sunrise	6h 19m	Sunset	6h 57m
" 21	(Sunday)	"	6h 18m	"	6h 57m
" 22	(Monday)	"	6h 17m	"	6h 58m
" 23	(Tuesday)	"	6h 16m	"	6h 58m
" 24	(Wednesday)	"	6h 16m	"	6h 58m
" 25	(Thursday)	"	6h 15m	"	6h 59m
" 26	(Friday)	"	6h 14m	"	6h 59m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, April 24th, 2h. 17-2m. p.m.; Full Moon, May 1st. 3h. 49-4m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 9th, 3h. 26-1m. p.m.; New Moon, 17th, 3h 43-6m. p. m.

SOME dissatisfaction is felt by the Travancore public at Government circular ordering the treasuries to stop the issue of Travancore silver pieces to the public and also to cut all coins suspected to be counterfeit, which are said to be common in the State. The Government have ordered coins to be minted in England in the future.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes ou look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible.—MADON SONS & Co., The Original Madon's, Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

The rainfall has continued in Assam and the north of Bengal and a few falls have occurred in the South of the Peninsula. The weather has become disturbed in Baluchistan and the neighbouring country to the east, and a light rainfall has occurred in the region from Robat to Quetta and in Kashmir. The temperature is rising in the Punjab to the east of the disturbance. The principal amounts of rainfall are Pergui and Silchar, one and a half inches; Cherrapunji, three, Chittagong, one; Mymensingh, two; Kodaikanal, one inch. The forecast predicts no change in north-east India, some further rainfall in the north-east of Baluchistan and an extension eastwards into the North West Frontire Province and the Punjab.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 20th OF APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 20th April, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or slightly below the average. Night temperature is in large excess at most stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme east and lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Night temperature is in excess at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Cloud has increased and skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air has become damper in upper Sind. Temparature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier at most places. Day temperature is in excess in south Kathiawar and north Gujarat; night temperature is above the average at Deesa and Indore.

The Central Province.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the western districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is above the average at Khandwa and Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies have cleared in the south but moderate cloud still persists in the north Konkan. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are almost clear. Humidity is much below the average. Maximum temperature is in excess at Malegaon and Ahmednagar; the minimum is also higher than usual at Malegaon.

General Remarks—A few thunder-storms are reported from the south-east Central Provinces but associated rainfall has been insignificant. Cloud has increased and moderate to heavy cloud has spread over the Punjab, Rajputana, lower Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar. Weather is slightly unsettled to the north of latitude 20°.

Isolated thunder-storms are possible in the Central Provinces. A few showers may occur in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (19th)	75·3	67·0	0·07	9·89
Jask	84·3	72·8	...	3·33
Muskat (19th)	81·3	74·6	0·35	7·15
Multan	101·3	83·0	...	2·88
Rawalpindi	88·9	65·9	...	7·87
Lahore	100·4	78·2	...	3·65
Sirsa	102·8	76·0	...	3·49
Ambala	101·5	69·9	...	3·18
Delhi	100·0	76·8	...	4·07
Agra	108·0	79·0	...	4·60
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	106·5	79·0	...	1·17
Cawnpore	103·2	75·4	...	3·97
Allahabad	105·1	79·0	...	2·27
Jacobabad	108·1	75·8	...	0·85
Karachi	87·5	78·0	...	0·28
Ajmer	101·9	76·2	...	0·98
Jaipur	104·2	76·6	...	2·87
Kotah	107·6	82·6	...	1·01
Bhuj	107·0	78·5	...	0·00
Dwarka	86·3	81·2	...	0·08
Veraval	98·6	72·9	...	0·00
Rajkot	106·1	76·0	...	0·01
Bhavnagar Para	107·0	80·0	...	0·02
Surat	102·9	77·6	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	111·6	?	...	0·00
Deesa	111·3	79·9	...	0·00
Neemuch	105·4	76·0	...	0·80
Indore	104·1	78·1	...	0·61
Jubbulpore	104·3	75·3	...	6·05
Saugor	104·8	77·1	...	2·76
Hoshangabad	107·1	76·4	...	2·82
Khandwa	110·2	81·6	...	1·96
Akola	108·2	81·6	...	2·53
Amraoti	106·3	79·3	...	3·91
Nagpur	104·6	74·3	0·07	8·50
Chanda	105·5	79·0	...	4·15
Raipur	101·7	74·6	0·09	4·03
Bombay	91·2	78·9	...	0·27
Ratnagiri	90·8	79·9	...	0·56
Mormugao	92·0	81·7	...	3·35
Karwar	90·7	80·0	...	4·00
Malegaon	109·4	78·6	...	3·04
Ahmednagar	104·6	73·0	...	2·24
Poona	105·4	73·3	...	2·58
Sholapur	102·8	78·6	...	2·34
Bijapur	101·2	75·3	...	1·17
Belgaum	94·3	68·5	...	1·86
Aurangabad	...	...	...	...
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	101·3	76·7	...	3·79
Mangalore	92·8	79·8	...	3·50
Calicut	84·3	78·6	...	6·67
Cochin	91·7	79·7	...	14·28
Colombo	91·0	76·0	...	34·51
Masulipatam	94·8	76·2	...	7·75
Bellary	105·0	79·3	...	0·82
Cuddapah	104·7	80·6	...	2·30
Madras	94·0	78·5	...	21·89
Bangalore	92·8	70·8	...	3·58
Coimbatore	98·4	74·3	...	5·74
Trichinopoly	101·6	79·3	...	12·11
Negapatam	94·0	84·0	...	50·79

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 20th April, was 29·840 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 4 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 4 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

The following appointments are made consequent on the retirement on the 24th instant of the Hon. Mr. G. Twigg, Hon. Sir Harold Stuart to be second member, Board of Revenue, Hon. Mr. W. O. Horne to be third member but to act as second; Mr. N. S. Brodie to act as third member and Mr. F. C. Parsons to act as fourth member. Mr. R. C. C. Carr, now on special duty, will recieve Mr. Parsons in June as Collector of Kistna, and the latter will then proceed to England on a holiday.

FREQUENT COUGHING CURES not a cough. On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian cough cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

PHENOMENA IN BIRDS.

There are so many phenomena in birds that are apparently related to their mode of nidification that at first it seems surprising that more theories have not been advanced to account for them. But, after all, if we accept the theory of "natural selection" the choice is considerably narrowed, and, so far as the known facts are concerned, they seem to lend themselves almost equally well in support of the theory that the evolution of the phenomena in the bird has been influenced by the mode of nidification, and the contrary one, which holds that the style of nesting has undergone alteration to suit better the conditions imposed by evolution. The evidence in support of each of these two theories is set out clearly, on the one hand in an essay entitled "A Theory of Birds' Nests," by Wallace, and on the other, in the form of a criticism of Wallace's theory by Darwin, in his "Descent of Man." Nests, generally, may be divided into two groups, the one comprising all those in which the sitting bird is hidden from view, either by the structure or the position of the nest, and the other comprising open nests, such as the blackbird builds. The theory advanced by Wallace, and suggested by the general absence of conspicuous colours from the female bird of many of the species in which bright colur has been developed in the male, is mainly that their development or inheritance by the sitting bird has been rendered possible, or checked, according to whether it is concealed or exposed to view when engaged in sitting.

BRIGHT COLOURED NESTS.

The fact that the nest of most of the species of birds in which both sexes are distinguished by exceptionally bright colours—parrots, and kingfishers, for instance—are such as, either by their structure or position, to render the parent bird invisible when sitting, certainly accords with this theory. Nor, to Wallace, do the various exceptions to the general rule outlined by his theory offer the difficulties to the acceptance of it, as a whole, that they do to Darwin, who held is as more probable that the development of exceptional colouring in the females as well as in the males of particular species should, in some cases, have led to an alteration in the mode of building, for the purpose of better protection. Perhaps the most notable exception to the general rule of birds of which both sexes are brilliantly coloured building concealed nests is provided by the family of humming birds, of which all the species build open nests.

ANOTHER INTERESTING QUESTION.

Another interesting question raised by Wallace in an essay entitled "The Philosophy of Birds' Nests," is whether birds build nests by instinct or by reason. In this essay he has collected evidence to prove "that birds do not build their nests by instinct; that man does not construct his dwelling by reason; that birds do change and improve when affected by the same causes that make men do so; and that mankind neither alter nor improve when they exist under conditions similar to those which are almost universal among birds." If man builds neither by reason nor instinct, what then, it is natural to ask, guides him in building? And to this Wallace answers, "by imitation." This answer he supports by instances of the domestic architecture of savage races, the general characteristics of which, he remarks, "will be found to be exactly paralleled by the nests of birds." "Each species uses the materials it can most readily obtain, and builds in situations most congenial to its habits." The vaiations in form and structure of the nests, which are so wonderfully adapted to the wants and habits of each species, may, he contends, be explained by the general habits of the species, "the nature of the tools they have to work with, and the materials they can most easily obtain, with the very simplest adaptation of means to an end, quite within the mental capacities of birds." In connexion with the theory that birds do not build by instinct any more than it has been proved they can sing by instinct the song peculiar to their species if they have never heard it, the evidence of the fact that birds reared from eggs, in cages, and secluded from others that have lived at large, do not make the characteristic nest of their species, even though the proper materials are supplied them, and often make no nest at all, but rudely heap together a quantity of materials, though on account of the conditions not being those of Nature not necessarily conclusive, is very remarkable. The interest of the subject and its relation to larger questions are best indicated in Wallace's own words with which he concludes his essay: "If instinct means anything," he says, "it means the capacity to perform some complex act without teaching or experience. It implies innate ideas of a very definite kind, and, if established, will overthrow Mr. Mill's sensationalism, and all the modern philosophy of experience. That the existence of true instinct may be established in other cases is not impossible but in the particular instance of birds' nests, which is usually considered one of its strongholds, I cannot find a particle of evidence to show the existence of anything beyond those lower reasoning and imitative powers which animals are universally admitted to possess."

VARIABLE STARS.

About seventy years ago Argelander wrote in Schumacher's Astronomical Year Book an appeal to all friends to astronomy to make continuous observations of various celestial phenomena such as the magnitudes, colours, and variations of the stars, twilight, the Milky Way, the Northern Lights, the zodiacal light, &c. "Popular Astronomy" for February and March contains a translation of his article by Miss Annie J. Cannon, of the Harvard Observatory. This takes us back to the time when no more than eighteen variable stars had been catalogued, and when there were but three observers—at Aachen, Breslau, and Bonn. The eighteen have to-day expanded to more than 4,000, and regular observers are now to be found all over the world. The British Astronomical Association is cordially to be congratulated on the appearance of its Seventh Report of the section which has been engaged on continuous observations of the variable stars from 1905 to 1909. In the previous decennium the members of this section had made over 5,000 observations; but this number has now increased to just over 14,000. The Director of the section, Colonel E. E. Markwick, has under his guidance observers hailing from many towns in this country, as well as from France, Holland, Spain, Buenos Ayres, Johannesburg, and Egypt. The 300 pages of the Report contains material of the highest value, sufficient, says Professor H. H. Turner, to make suspicion on sundry points fade for the first time into certainty. It should be noted that the cost of the Memoir has been defrayed by a grant from the Government Fund which is in the hands of the Royal Society for the purpose of assisting scientific publications, by a grant from the Association itself, and by generous donations from private individuals. It is to be hoped that the activity of which the Report is so welcome a sign will prove contagious. It is possible even with a modest telescopic equipment to do work that is of value. Those who wish to try their prentice hand at systematic observations of variables might do worse than to consult the Director of the Section. The initial difficulties are clearly expounded in an article in the March number of "Popular Astronomy, 1911," by Mr. W. T. Olcott, which is the more interesting as it contains copies of the charts supplied to observers by the Harvard Observatory. Dr. Gray takes up the same subject in the February number this year, and the translation of Argelander's article will probably be concluded in the April number of this well-known review. By the way, it is impossible to pass by the February number of "Popular Astronomy" without referring to the merciless and apparently well-deserved gruelling received by Professor See and his Capture Theory at the hands of Professor Moulton, of Chicago University.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Miss Ursula Lawley, daughter of Sir Arthur Lawley, to be one of the Maids of Honour to her Majesty.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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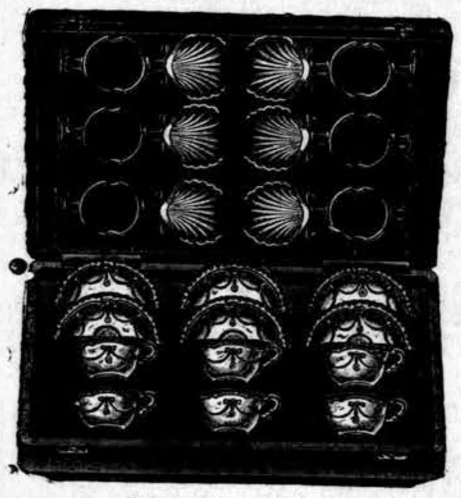
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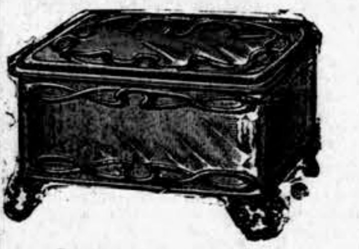
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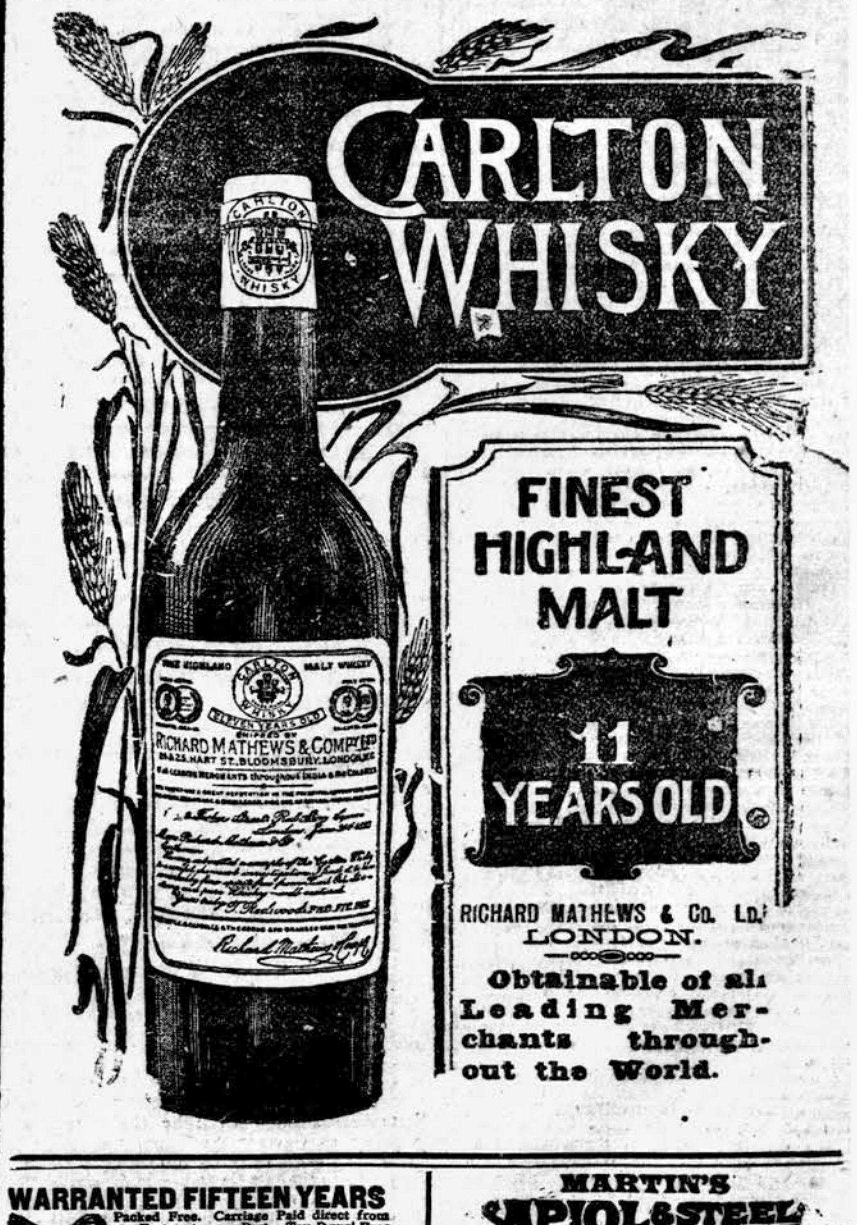

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